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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 41

Section 1

August 27, 1937

PWA FUND FOR POWER SYSTEM The Public Works Administration allotted \$20,000,000 yesterday toward what may become a part of the first state-wide, publicly owned power system in the country. Secretary Ickes approved a loan of \$11,053,000 and a grant of \$9,043,000 to the "tricity project", one of three large public power and irrigation developments in Nebraska. (A.P.)

REDISCOUNT RATE REDUCED The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduced its rediscount rate yesterday from 1 1/2 percent to 1 percent, thereby establishing the lowest charge for loans to its member banks ever posted by any central bank, here or abroad. The new rate, which takes effect today, supplants one that had been unchanged since February 2, 1934. The new policy is directed at anticipating a large increase in the demand for bank credit this autumn in connection with the movement of crops and the seasonal expansion of business. (Press.)

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS The President yesterday approved the \$100,000,000 loophole-plugging tax law, the third deficiency bill and 56 minor measures. Among the leftovers still unsigned were four important measures--the low-cost housing, army housing, flood control and sugar control bills. The President vetoed a bill making it a federal offense to transport or receive "knowingly" stolen animals in interstate commerce. (Washington Post.)

N.C. TOBACCO MARKETS Good prices and heavy sales at the tobacco markets of North Carolina's "new bright belt" were reported yesterday at the opening of the 1937 sales season. Offerings consisted mostly of lugs and second primings, and average prices were estimated at between \$22.50 and \$31.50 per 100 pounds at thirteen markets. (A.P.)

CANADIAN POULTRY Live poultry is moving in large volume from Canada to United States market, the Ottawa Department of Agriculture reported yesterday. Approximately 50,000 pounds of poultry weekly are being shipped across the border at Windsor and Buffalo. For the first time in years receipts of Canadian poultry are being listed in the official market report. The movement consists chiefly of geese and turkeys, although some chickens are also going.

Tariff and
Prosperity

Harold J. Laski, author of "A Formula for Conservatives" in Harper's (September) says in part: "At some time the commercial interests of the United States must make up their mind that a high tariff policy is incompatible with agricultural prosperity. Or, alternatively, its consequence must be such a subsidization of agricultural products, such a monopoly also of the American home market as no finance capitalism in the United States has been prepared to contemplate. Business America clearly contemplates such a part in world investments as Great Britain played in the generation after 1850. There are conditions to the playing of that game and a high tariff is certainly not one of them. Its continuance simply means that the farmer is the victim of the cities; and, like most victims, he will not be prepared for self sacrifice without the prospect of some adequate return."

W.Va. Farm
Legislation

"...West Virginia farmers showed their colors at the recent session of the West Virginia legislature by driving through three new laws for the protection of agricultural interests," says an editorial in the Southern Planter (August). "First, an increase of 1 cent per gallon tax on gasoline, the funds from which are to be used exclusively for improved farm-to-market roads. Second, all lime sold in West Virginia must carry a tag giving the active ingredients and fineness. Third, eggs for sale as 'fresh' must be fresh; 'storage eggs' must be so labeled."

Fruit and
Vegetable
Exports

F. H. Rawls, chief, foodstuffs division, Department of Commerce, says in Better Fruit (August) that "fruits and vegetables, in one form or another--fresh, dried, canned, preserved, etc.--represented 46 percent of total foodstuffs export trade in 1936, as compared with only 16 percent in 1926. Although exports of this group of food products declined over this period of years, the rate of decline was much smaller than that for total foodstuffs trade. In fact, shipments abroad of fruits and vegetables and their products would probably have approached in 1936 the volume achieved during some of the earlier years of the decade if it had not been for the maritime strike, which cut sharply into foreign trade. The total volume of our foreign shipments of food products was much smaller in 1936 than in 1926, amounting to \$201,619,000 for last year and \$838,068,000 during 1926. The quantity decline was also substantial, although totals for comparative purposes cannot be obtained very readily, owing to the different units of weight and measure used for different products. It should be kept in mind that some of the decline between 1926 and 1936, as expressed in dollars, was caused by the lower prices which prevailed in general during the later year..."

Canadian
Foreign Trade

The total foreign trade of Canada during the first half of this year amounted to \$907,000,000, exceeding the record of any corresponding period since 1930, the Department of Commerce reports. The exchange of foods between Canada and the United States during the first six months of 1937 amounted to approximately \$475,000,000 and was the highest point since 1930. (Press.)

Growth J. H. Priestley reviews in Nature (London, August 14)
Hormones an authorized English translation of a German book on
in Plants growth hormones in plants (Die Wuchsstofftheorie und ihre
Bedeutung fur die Analyse des Wachstums und der Wachstums-
bewegungen der Pflanzen) by Prof. Boysen Jensen. The reviewer says:
"During the last decade, no field of work has been more popular among
students of plants; the output of papers has been enormous. The field
is very adequately covered in this book, which also contains a very ex-
tensive bibliography...Interesting facts have emerged as to the action
of some substances, in promoting callus formation on wound surfaces or
in accelerating root production; and the rapidly growing army of work-
ers in the new field, indicated by the extensive bibliography, is an
ample guarantee that the possibilities of this new method of interpret-
ing growth phenomena in the plant will be fully explored."

Certified M. J. Rosenau, Professor Emeritus, Harvard Univer-
Pasteurized sity, in an address printed in the Southern Dairy Products
Milk Journal (August) reports that certified pastuerized milk
"is now being distributed in Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit,
Miami, Philadelphia, Trenton and several other cities, and it will be on
the market in New York and many other communities in the immediate fu-
ture. A striking feature of pastourized certified milk is the fact that
this product averages less than 100 bacteria per cubic centimeter, which
is reducing the bacterial content of milk virtually to its irreducible
minimum. The pasteurization process, furthermore, has no appreciable
effect upon the nutritional values of this exceptional milk supply.
Permissive pasteurization of certified milk is unquestionably a great
advantage and one that should be fully capitalized by the industry..."

New Fruit Striving toward marketing of peaches in a more
Containers mature stage of ripeness, many growers this year are try-
ing out new packages. Latest of the new peach containers
to be introduced is a ventilated bushel basket designed by fruit market-
ing specialists of the U.S.D.A. Open, crown-shaped cover and slotted
sides allow the fruit to be precooled more effectively and quickly. Fol-
lowing a precedent set last year, some Georgia growers are shipping their
peaches to northern markets in a box which closely resembles the New
England apple crate. This box holds about 48 pounds, not quite a bush-
el. Receivers in terminal markets are enthusiastic about this container
for peaches and report that the retail merchant likes the box as it gives
a better appearance on display racks. (American Fruit Grower, August.)

Cotton Fabric By the end of this year some 600 miles of cotton
Highways fabric reinforced bituminous surface highways will be in
service in more than twenty states, the Cotton Textile In-
stitute reports. About 500 miles of cotton roads, utilizing fabric sup-
plied by the Federal Government in a nation-wide demonstration of the
practicability of cotton as a road building material, were completed dur-
ing 1936. Projects totaling about 100 miles, for which reinforcing fab-
ric was not available soon enough last fall, are now under construction,
reports to the institute showed. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-17.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.75; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $127\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 106-110; Chi. $111\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $94\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74 $\frac{7}{8}$ -76 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $103\frac{1}{2}$ -107; Chi. 106- $108\frac{3}{4}$; St.Louis 108; No. 3, Chi. 104- $106\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28- $28\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $29\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 76-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-76; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-196.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.10. Virginia Elberta peaches \$2.25-\$3.50 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.60-\$2.75 in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Centralia. Massachusetts Yellow onions 90¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in New York. New York Yellows 85¢-\$1.05 in the East. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.05 in a few markets. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$3.25 per stave barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat Cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 9.49 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.66 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.48 cents and on the New Orleans declined 8 points to 9.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of Fresh Eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 42

Section 1

August 30, 1937

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

President Roosevelt Friday gave a pocket veto to a bill increasing by \$2,580,000 annual authorization for assistance to states in agricultural extension work.

The veto was on the ground that present authorization for this purpose, \$14,000,000, should suffice, "in view of the very great demands upon the Treasury, present and prospective, in the interest of agriculture." (New York Times.) An Associated Press report says that Saturday President Roosevelt, besides signing into law the 1937 flood control bill authorizing \$34,177,000 of new projects, approved a Senate measure to promote water conservation and proper land use projects in the dry regions of the West, under a program to be formulated by the Department of Agriculture.

CATERPILLAR INVASION

Across farmlands scourged by drought, millions of caterpillars, in a slow but relentless invasion, moving westward from the Saskatchewan border, swept into a triangular district Friday southeast of Yungstown, Alberta, 140 miles east of Calgary. The silky "army" worms, a crawling mass, moved on from the border lands, leaving a bath of destruction and destroying even Russian thistles, the last hope of farmers in the dried-out district for winter cattle feed. (Canadian Press.)

LEIPZIG FAIR

When the famous Leipzig Fair opens this week Germany will display to the world her progress in developing and creating artificial raw materials, says an Associated Press report from Germany. The fair will show a wider range than ever of synthetic products, designed to release the Reich from the "foreign thralldom" of having to import natural raw materials for her industries and building trades. Artificial rubber, textiles, resins and building materials will feature the exposition.

N.Y. MILK PRODUCTION

Holton V. Noyes, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, warned dairy farmers Saturday against taking advantage of rising prices to producers to flood the market with milk. In a speech before a large crowd at the Onondaga-Madison County farmers' picnic, Mr. Noyes reviewed conditions in the milk market and the legislative acts that led up to the passage this year of the Rogers-Allen producer-dealer bargaining law. (A.P.)

**"Strange
Cargo"**

The Field (London, August 14) reports that a transatlantic liner sailed recently for Canada with a number of stormy petrels aboard. "The birds are being taken out to mid-Atlantic," it says, "where they will be ringed and then released at stated points, to see whether they succeed in finding their way back to the Scottish breeding haunts next year. This is one of a number of interesting experiments now being made with the object of ascertaining whether migrating birds are dependent upon memory of a familiar route, or whether they are possessed of a 'sense of direction' which will guide them over unknown seas or country. Last year German-born storks were released in England and most of them migrated. Whether they reached their winter haunts in Africa we do not yet know, nor whether they will, in due course, return to Germany or England."

**Ill. Bang's
Ruling**

"The Illinois State Department of Agriculture has made a ruling that prohibits vaccination of cattle for Bang's disease unless permission is obtained," says an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (August 25). "The purpose of the ruling is to protect herd owners against unnecessary dissemination of Bang's disease by indiscriminate vaccination of herds. Dr. Robert Graham of the College of Agriculture approves this ruling...Scientists are working to perfect a vaccine that will create immunization in young stock and be entirely free from Bang's disease infection before breeding. The results of investigations lend encouragement to the use of such mild forms of vaccination but until the vaccine is perfected so that there will be no danger of producing injurious effects, it is wise that all herds be vaccinated under the guidance of the College of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or some state department which will give proper advice to breeders and dairy farmers and direct them in the work of vaccinating their herds."

**Control of
Pea Weevil**

"Rotenone dust appears to have given this summer a large-scale and convincing demonstration of its effectiveness in pea weevil control," says the Washington Farmer (August 19). "Dr. Claude Wakeland, University of Idaho entomologist, who recently visited the large cannery pea-producing areas of eastern Washington and Oregon to study the results of rotenone dusting, says: 'Virtually no weevilly peas are coming into the canneries and both canners and growers are happy over the results.' This is the third year that rotenone dust has been used in pea weevil control. It is the first season of such large-scale activities. The idea of employing this chemical came from Dr. T. L. Brindley, of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, stationed at the University of Idaho. For many years the federal bureau, in cooperation with the Idaho, Washington and Oregon experiment stations, has been searching for a solution to the northwest's serious weevil problem. The first year rotenone was tried out on experiment plots. Results were so promising it was given a more extended field test last year. When the record of the 1936 dusting operations was reported to the canners, they immediately laid plans for the big dusting activities this year..."

Farmers' Co-op Hospital Avis D. Carlson describes the Farmers Union Cooperative Hospital, "or, as it is usually known, Community Hospital," in Elk City, Oklahoma, in Survey Graphic (September). Organized in 1930 by Dr. M. A. Shadid, the Hospital Association "has now sold a total of 2,500 shares (at \$50 a share), 1,800 of which are completely paid for, the rest somewhere along the installment road by which Americans commonly pay for things. In spite of 4 years of crop failure 1,200 families paid their annual dues for this year. Around 95 percent of the members are farmers...The board of directors include a general manager of a co-op gin, a WPA paymaster, a farmer and a leader in the cooperative association in Elk City...For their dues, \$24 a year, the members get all the medical and surgical examinations and care that they and their families need in the course of a year. Members are urged to have a thorough examination once a year...All laboratory examinations are included...If a patient must have a doctor call at his home, the fee is \$1.50 plus mileage charge of 25 cents per mile one way. The second service consists of hospitalization whenever any member of the family needs it, with room and board and nursing service, even a special nurse if the physician in charge thinks it advisable...An appendectomy would cost around \$40. A tonsillectomy with the customary overnight stay costs \$10. For their \$24 the families also get, and for most of them it is their first experience at it, good maternity care...The only real disadvantage to members comes from the fact that they are scattered over such a wide area...The staff physicians and dentists get a fixed percentage of the income from membership dues. This with the fees they collect from the non-member patients who come to them...gives them incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$8,000, all net. According to figures assembled by the Committee on Medical Costs the median net income of American physicians in 1929 was \$3,800, and the average \$5,300. The average income of practitioners in rural areas was less than half as large as those made in metropolitan districts...As an experiment which combines for a rural area the principles of group practice and group payment, Community Hospital seems to have real significance..."

Article The September Atlantic contains "National Security and the Farm"--A Programme for Coming Americans, by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Mexican Wheat Decree A Mexican decree promulgated recently created a federal committee to regulate the wheat market in Mexico, and, among other things, authorized this committee to import wheat free of duty for a period of one year, according to a report from T. H. Lockett, U.S. commercial attache in Mexico. Wheat imported by the committee is to be sold to supply local consumption demands. The committee is also authorized to study the condition of the 1937 wheat crop, to investigate consumption requirements in Mexico for wheat and flour, to establish grades for wheat and flour, regulate prices and establish stocks of wheat to meet shortages. (Northwestern Miller, August 25.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-17.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.75; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 good and choice 9.75-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $126\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 107- $111\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $94\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $74\frac{1}{2}$ - $76\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $99\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 $1/8$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-79; No. 2 good malting, Minneap. 72-77; No. 2 Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-196.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks mixed car \$2.05. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers, and partly graded \$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 92¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets. Massachusetts stock 75¢-85¢ in New York. Midwestern Yellows 90¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3 per barrel in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.25 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$2 f.o.b. Rocky Ford. Illinois Elberta peaches \$1.65-\$3 per bushel basket in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Centralia.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 9.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.54 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.35 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 9.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 43

Section 1

August 31, 1937

UNEMPLOYMENT

ENUMERATION

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the Byrnes bill providing for the first governmental count of the unemployed. The enumeration, to be completed before April 1, will be undertaken through a system of voluntary registration, as favored by the President, rather than by employment of a vast army of census takers to make a house-to-house canvass as in the decennial population counts. (A.P.)

WORLD SUGAR

AGREEMENT

A London report by the Associated Press says the Board of Trade announced yesterday that Britain has ratified the international sugar agreement regulating production and marketing, drafted by twenty-two countries at the international conference last May. The agreement also has been ratified by governments of Australia, Peru and Dominica. Other governments have informed Britain they are taking the necessary steps toward ratification, the announcement said.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

TRADE PACT

The United States intends to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, Secretary of State Hull announced last night. If the negotiations go through the pact will be the sixteenth signed under the Roosevelt Administration. A public hearing will be held October 25 to receive oral statements from those interested in the commodities which may be affected. Written briefs will be received up to October 11. (A.P.)

RURAL SALES INCREASE

Daily average retail sales in small towns and rural areas during July showed a larger increase in the Far West than in any other part of the country, as compared with July 1936, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. Sales in the Far West, said the report, were about 7 percent above July of last year. The smallest gain, 2 percent, was recorded for the South, while the East and Middle West showed gains of about 4 percent each. (Press.)

Protein Chemistry Science (August 27) contains "Newer Biological Aspects of Protein Chemistry" by Dr. Max Bergmann and Dr. Carl Wiemann, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. They say in part: "The many manifestations of the phenomena of life are dependent upon the existence of numerous individual proteins which, in turn, are dependent upon the existence of the enzymes that synthesize these proteins and upon the unparalleled specific mechanism of these enzymatic processes. From this point of view, increased importance must be attached to the old question of whether the proteinases themselves are proteins or contain proteins as an essential constituent. In the event that the proteinases are not proteins or do not contain proteins, it would be necessary to postulate the existence of another group of substances capable of equal multiplicity of form in order to explain the organization of the numerous individual proteins. If, on the other hand, the individual organizing proteinases are wholly or partially proteins, no special postulates are necessary and the known examples of proteins with catalytic properties would be increased by an additional and extensive group of substances. The intracellular proteinases would then have to be regarded as proteins endowed with the property of catalyzing the formation of specific proteins from the materials at their disposal. This viewpoint is worthy of discussion, since it leads to interesting consequences and new experiments."

"Servants of the People" The September issue of Survey Graphic contains the fourth of a series of articles, "Servants of the People"--IV--At the Soil Conservation Service. The author, Hillier Kriehbaum, describes Dr. H. H. Bennett, saying: "On rare occasions, one encounters a career that leads as straight to its goal as a midwestern highway that stretches without deviation farther than the eye can see. Such a career is that of Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service. His whole government service, extending back a third of a century, led inevitably to the campaign to save the nation's most basic and irreplaceable resource--its soil. Through his efforts a special government bureau was established, millions were spent to guide the first tottering steps in a campaign against soil erosion and Americans generally were aroused to the danger of squandering the country's natural soil resources..."

Irrigation Storage An all-time high in storage of water for irrigation in reservoirs of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation recently was announced by John C. Page, Commissioner of Reclamation. On June 1, 1937, the total figure was 23,670,106 acre-feet as compared with 16,288,258 acre-feet on June 1, 1936. More than 4,000,000 acre-feet was added to the storage in the month of May. "Generally, this is a good water year in the West," Mr. Page said, "and the irrigation districts are assured of good crops." (Engineering News-Record, August 26.)

Carver Research To perpetuate and extend the scientific research work done by Dr. George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in the last 40 years, plans have been made to establish the Carver Creative Research Laboratories, it became known recently. (Press.)

Control of
Tomato
Canker

H. Loran Blood, Department of Agriculture worker at the Utah Experiment Station, writes to Science (August 27) regarding a possible acid seed soak for the control of bacterial canker of tomato. He says: "The discovery that

bacterial canker of tomato (*Aplanobacter michiganense* E.F.S.) may be controlled by fermenting the fruit pulp prior to seed extraction has led to a study of the toxicity of fermenting pulp to the causal organism. Toxicity tests made by a method corresponding to the one used by McCown demonstrated an unquestionable toxic action of the fermenting fruit pulp upon the bacterial canker pathogen. In several tests the pathogen maintained its viability in unfermented juices for from 60 to 100 hours and in 96-hour fermented juices for only one half to two and one half hours... The results of the preliminary test indicate that the acetic acid, when alone or in combination, offers promise as a safe and effective tomato seed soak for the control of bacterial canker. Further studies to establish limits of concentration and effective schedules for the treatment are in process."

Country
Fairs

"...Rural America's great fall celebration, the country fair, is under way," says Barron C. Watson, in the New York Times (August 29). "At more than 800 places in 46 states fairs will be held this late summer and fall. Practically all the folk on the farms will get to at least one fair and their numbers will be augmented by another host that will motor out from the cities... This year the show is bigger and better than ever... The farmer and his family are driving toward state fair grounds and county seats this season less harassed by specters of mortgages and empty bins. Stockholders and directors of fair associations as well as carnival men keep watch of such factors and have provided entertainment in keeping with the holiday mood of the proprietors, tenants and hired hands on nearly 7,000,000 farms. In 1934 and 1935 there were 'fair years' of record proportions and the current season is sure to surpass their figures in attendance, receipts and entries..." The New York Times Magazine (August 29) contains "A Drama Behind Our Great Harvest of Wheat—30-Year Search for Rustless Grain" by Duncan Aikman.

Farm Mortgage
Loan Payment

A provision of the recently enacted farm credit act of 1937, which encourages farmers to make advance payments on federal land bank and commissioner loans and authorizes payment of interest on money deposited for future installments, will speed the progress of thousands of farmers this fall in getting out of debt, says F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Increased payments of three types were predicted: (1) more loans paid in full; (2) more advance payments or lump sum payments on principal in order to shorten the term of loans and save interest; (3) money deposited with the land bank by borrowers to be credited to future installments as they mature; thus, the farmer is assured of having money to take care of his mortgage debt requirements in years of poor harvests. The latter is a new federal land bank service made possible by the farm credit act of 1937, Hill explained. Heretofore, money paid in advance to the land banks was applied immediately to the principal. (FCA, No. 9-4.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-17.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.75; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 121-124; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 119-122; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $100\frac{3}{4}$ - $104\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St Louis 107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 73 $\frac{3}{8}$ -75 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $103\frac{1}{2}$ -106; Chi. $99\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 102- $102\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. 99- $102\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $29\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-77; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $193\frac{1}{4}$ - $196\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2.10 and Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts Yellows 75¢-90¢ in New York. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Elbertas, various sizes \$1-\$2.25 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.50-\$1.85 in the Middle West. Colorado stock 90¢-\$1.15 per box in Chicago; bushel baskets \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Palisade. Virginia and East Shore Maryland Sweet Potatoes, Jersey type, \$2-\$3.25 per stave barrel in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat Cantaloups 90¢-\$1.40 per standard flat of 11s and 15s in terminal markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 9 of the ten designated markets declined 18 points from the previous close of the ten markets to 9.31 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.50 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 9.32 cents. Holiday in New Orleans.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 44

Section 1

September 1, 1937

WPA FARM AID REPORT

A long-range program of agricultural reconstruction, federally financed and nationally coordinated "down to the county" for continuing action according to basic regional plans, was recommended yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator. "Our experience with rural relief since 1933 shows that continued national neglect of the maladjustments of farmers will cost more in the long run than their solution," Mr. Hopkins asserted. Prepared by WPA's Division of Social Research, the report, entitled "Farmers on Relief and Rehabilitation", reflects a study of the relief case records of about 53,000 farm families in 300 counties who were recipients of relief grants or rehabilitation advances during 1935. (New York Times.)

CUBAN SUGAR PROGRAM

A Havana report by the Associated Press says the cornerstone of Col. Fulgencio Batista's "three-year plan"--the sugar industry coordination bill--was voted by the House yesterday and sent to President Federico Laredo Bru for his promised signature. Colonel Batista, Cuba's military leader, has the announced purpose of dethroning sugar as Cuba's king commodity. Action to spread sugar profits more widely was made the first step toward a more rounded national economy in which Cuba is to produce more of what she consumes and develop additional products for export.

SELWAY ELK HUNTING

The vanguard of 1,500 hunters converged on the great Selway elk herd yesterday to thin its ranks so the survivors could have food in the winter months to come. Special permits were issued for the two-months campaign against the estimated 11,000 elk. Beginning today each hunter will be allowed to kill one mature elk of either sex. "There is an over-concentration of elk in the region," said Game Warden W. R. McIntyre, "and this emergency hunt is an effort to make use of the game rather than let it die of starvation..." (A.P.)

GA. TOBACCO REVENUE

Georgia tobacco growers received \$15,570,510.64 from their 1937 crop, or about \$100,000 less than the record-setting 1936 revenue, the State Department of Agriculture reported yesterday. Both the average price and poundage for 1937 were below the 1936 figures. (A.P.)

Population Growth Science (August 27) prints an address, "The Control of Population Growth" by S. J. Holmes, University of California. Commenting on the effect of migration on population growth, he says: "It is perhaps an encouraging symptom that the centralized control of migration has been discussed at two of the international congresses on population problems. Migration is no panacea for population difficulties, but it may afford a means of relief to overpopulated countries until such time as measures to check undue multiplication have had time to become effective. How to regulate migration and at the same time respect the sovereignty of peoples and their right to work out their destinies in their own way will afford many delicate problems for the statesmen of the future. Were the nations of the earth to unite in a population policy aimed to insure to each nation an optimum number it would go far toward removing occasions for war and would contribute greatly to the continued progress of mankind. This may seem to be a utopian ideal, but with a growing realization of the importance of regulating population growth in the interest of human welfare, we may at least hope that it may come to have more influence in shaping the policies of nations in their dealings one with the other."

Cheaper Money "One of the main reassurances to business under the New Deal is the levelheadedness of the Federal Reserve management," says an editorial in Business Week (August 28). "While some of its actions have given reasonable cause for differences of opinion, there has been ample evidence of a cautious policy and professional competence. This is true of the present series of reductions in the rediscount rates. They are the first reductions in more than two years and their immediate motives are evidently twofold. In the first place, they protect the government bond market. Banks that need money for loans to business will find it cheaper to borrow from the reserve than to sell their long-term government bonds, which pay 2 1/2 percent interest. Secondly, assured of cheap reserve money, the banks will have a stronger incentive to make loans. And business receives a judicious assurance that funds will be available. A somewhat easier money policy is wise at this time of the year because seasonal business expansion will probably cause a further contraction in excess reserves of member banks during the next few months. Moreover, the reserve system has a long-time motive. By getting the banks into debt to it, as they have not been to any extent since 1934, the reserve hopes to strengthen its control of credit and thus be better prepared against inflationary dangers."

Poultry for Japan Sixty-five pedigreed breeding birds, all from dams with trapnest records above 300 eggs in a year, said to be one of the most valuable shipments of breeding stock ever exported from the United States, left from the port of Seattle for Japan on August 13, a purchase of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Following the 1939 Congress, both exports and imports of breeding birds are likely to show a considerable increase. (U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, September.)

Dry Calf Starter Paul E. Newman, New York College of Agriculture, is author of "A Dry Calf Starter" in Successful Farming (Aug.) He reports that after several years of study the Cornell dry calf starter method of raising calves has been developed. "The method has proved very satisfactory in the university herd and is now being used by a large number of New York dairy farmers. The important feature of the method is a palatable, dry meal which can largely take the place of milk in calf raising. This meal, or dry calf starter, has the following formula of everyday ingredients: ground yellow corn, 32.25 pounds; rolled oats, 28.00 pounds; wheat bran, 10.00 pounds; linseed meal, 5.00 pounds; whitefish meal, 3.00 pounds; dried skim milk, 20.00 pounds; steamed bone meal, .50 pounds; ground limestone, .50 pounds; salt, .50 pounds; codliver oil reenforced for vitamins A and D, .25 pounds. A total of 350 pounds is allowed per calf...A schedule which allows 8 pounds per day during the first week, 9 pounds the second week, and 10, 9, 7, 6 and 4 pounds daily during the respective succeeding weeks will just about use 350 pounds of milk per calf. When the calf is 2 weeks old or even earlier, the starter is placed in a trough conveniently located. Dry calf starter is always kept before the calf, allowing it to eat as much as it will until a level of 4 pounds daily is reached for calves of the larger breeds and 3 pounds for the smaller breeds. The calves are usually about 3 months old by this time. The calves are then limited to these levels and fed twice daily. At 4 months of age the dry calf starter is discontinued..."

Legume Seed Inoculation "...The task of educating farmers as to the value of legume inoculation has indeed been a hard one," says an editorial in Seed World (August 27). "In this connection much has been done by state agricultural colleges, progressive manufacturers of cultures and seedsmen. A great deal still remains to be done because even today only a small percentage of farmers use the inoculation method to increase their legume yields. The inoculation of legume seed is so important that no seedsman should ever sell legume seed to a farmer without strongly urging him to purchase an inoculant along with the seed. The additional cost is small, indeed, in comparison with the increased yield that the crop will produce. There certainly is no better crop insurance than proper inoculation with a reliable culture."

New Vitamin B Factor Found A new factor which belongs to the vitamin B complex, and which is needed for the nutrition of animals was recently discovered by C. A. Elvehjem, C. J. Koehn and J. J. Oleson, University of Wisconsin scientists working in cooperation with the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. Certain discarded fractions of the liver which have been used in preparing vitamin B-2 and flavin were precipitated with a mixture of alcohol and ether, and when tested were found to be highly active in the new factor. Further purification and concentration have been brought about by means of solvents and precipitations. Thus far, no extensive study has been made on the distribution of this factor, but it has been found in considerably quantities in yeast and fresh milk. Since this factor may have considerable importance in animal nutrition, the Wisconsin workers will follow up their discovery with an intensive investigation of it. (Science News Letter, August 28.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 31 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-17.75; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-11.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 121 $7/8$ -124 $7/8$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 119 $7/8$ -122 $7/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Am.Dur. Duluth $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. $104\frac{1}{2}$ -109; Chi. 108-111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $92\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74-76. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 103- $105\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 105; No. 3 yellow Chi. $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$. No. w white oats Minneap. 28 $7/8$ -29 $1/8$; K.C. $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 30. No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 77-79; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 72-77; No. 2 Minneap. 52-53. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 195-199.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.30-\$1.45 and Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Massachusetts Yellows 85¢-95¢ in New York. Virginia and Maryland E.Shore Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches, various sizes \$1-\$2 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.25-\$1.75 in city markets. Colorado Salmon Meat Cantaloups \$2.75-\$4 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close of 9 markets to 9.16 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.61 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 34 points from the close on August 28 (August 30 holiday) to 9.14 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

Chicago - Nom.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 45

Section 1

September 2, 1937

GREENBELT COOPERATIVE The first attempt in the United States to run the business of a whole community without making any profit was announced last night, says an Associated Press report. Greenbelt, Maryland, the community planned by Rexford Guy Tugwell, will operate as a cooperative. Stores, movies, beauty parlors, garages and all other business places in the community of nearly 900 families will be owned by their customers under an agreement between the Federal Government and the Consumer Distribution Corporation. All the profit realized from the business after operating expenses are deducted will be returned to the people who buy the goods or services dispensed.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT Crop restriction to keep pace with dwindling demand was condemned by the International Institute of Agriculture last night in a report branding the world's present economic recovery as largely artificial, says a Rome report by the Associated Press. Agricultural experts of several dozen nations issued the report, which advocated that coordinated expansion replace crop scarcity measures. "Unless the world is to acknowledge utter intellectual and moral bankruptcy and admit its planned economy is a system of bold economic suicide, it eventually--and the sooner the better--must change the direction of its planning efforts," said the report. It commented only briefly on conditions in the United States.

SUGAR BILL SIGNED President Roosevelt yesterday signed the sugar bill extending the life of the Jones-Costigan act with modifications, but he did so reluctantly, because of its restrictions on the importation of refined sugar from Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. He issued a statement attacking the "refinery monopoly," its "continuing and powerful lobby", and its "unholy alliance" with the domestic growers of sugar cane and sugar beets. Remarking that the bill was a good one with the exception of the refined sugar quotas, Mr. Roosevelt saw some ray of hope in the fact that the bill provided that "this refining monopoly shall terminate on March 1, 1940," whereas the "equitable" quotas on foreign and domestic producers of sugar terminate at the end of that year. (New York Times.)

Use of Sulphite Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry (August) prints a
Waste Liquor paper by Dr. H. K. Benson, University of Washington, on
"Research Developments in Sulphite Waste Liquor Disposal".
He says in part: "It is of interest to know that in the state of Washing-
ton waste liquor has been commercially used for road soil stabilization.
In the eastern part of the state, the entire output of waste liquor is
applied in unaltered form for maintaining dirt roads in that section.
Over 2,000 miles of highways and streets are treated with it in the vi-
cinity of Spokane. It is considered superior to oil for this purpose.
Applied after rain it follows the moisture down into the soil, then as
the road dries, a hard dust-free and smooth crust or surface forms.
Two or three applications are made in each season...The work of Howard
and his associates in Wisconsin has resulted in the commercial operation
of a plant to separate the calcium sulphite and reuse it in the acid
making towers and to utilize the organic materials for fuel or lignin
derivatives. The ammoniation of waste liquor by Max Philips and his as-
sociates of the U.S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils calls attention to
its possible use as a fertilizer material and the increasing interest
in the substitution of ammonia in place of calcium in the cooking li-
quors of the sulphite process points to interesting developments in the
field. When the field of lignin chemistry is more fully explored and
becomes better known it is reasonable to believe that the disposal of
sulphite waste liquor will no longer be a problem but rather a lucrative
practice in this industry."

World Trade "International trade seems still to be the weakest
Promotion factor in the economic situation," says an editorial in
the Baltimore Sun (August 31). "There has been some im-
provement in this trade, notably in raw materials and certain manu-
factured products, but the improvement has not kept pace with the reviv-
al of domestic trade and industry in most of the industrialized coun-
tries. Some economists believe that this tendency of international
trade to lag behind is in its turn now beginning to have an adverse ef-
fect upon domestic business, though that view is disputed by other au-
thorities. Efforts to stimulate commerce have been made by various
governments. Some of their plans have worked well, some have not. To
judge solely by results, the reciprocal agreements negotiated by Secre-
tary Hull have been among the most successful. The same thing can be
said of the agreements concluded by the Oslo powers. On the other hand,
certain clearing agreements, such as that between England and Italy,
have actually been followed by a reduction in the volume of trade, while
the barter system that Germany painfully built up in Central and South-
eastern Europe has now all but broken down. No single factor can be
blamed for the failure of international commerce to make a better show-
ing..."

Manchester In the fiscal year ended July 31, 1,074,000 bales of
Cotton Record raw cotton were landed on the docks at Manchester, Eng-
land, establishing a new high record for cotton impor-
tations to that port, the Department of Commerce says. The previous
record was 963,409 bales, in the 1935-36 fiscal year. (Press.)

National
Security

Secretary Wallace, in his article, "National Security and the Farm" in September Atlantic, says in the concluding paragraphs: "It seems to me that both farmers and city people should be interested in an agricultural policy which will serve the general welfare by promoting stability of the soil, stability and improvement in the products which come from the soil, stability of farm income, stability of farm tenure and stability in the economic condition of the people who move from the soil to town. The days of careless exploitation have come to an end. The people in the cities cannot pursue policies indefinitely that tend to suck the life-blood out of the soil and the people on the soil. Such policies would definitely bring the end of the United States as a nation. I believe it is possible for the city people of the United States, during the next 25 years, to have the maximum of prosperity by planning with farmers to bring about an economy of gradually increasing balanced abundance. To bring this to pass may require somewhat higher federal expenditures than before 1930, but I believe that if we do have such expenditures, supported by adequate taxes, the net income in the hands of the average business man after he has paid his income tax will be greater over a period of years than over a period without such expenditures. It is necessary, of course, that federal expenditures be for purposes definitely increasing the general welfare, especially for conserving our soil fertility and other natural resources, for leveling out the business cycle and for bringing about a more stable purchasing power and a somewhat more even distribution of the national income among all our people."

Sweetpotatoes
for Pigs

F. R. Edwards, Georgia Experiment Station, reports in the American Fertilizer (August 21) that "recently completed tests at the Georgia Experiment Station have brought out some important facts about feeding sweetpotatoes. They proved unsatisfactory when fed alone, without certain other feeds. However, it was found that they are an excellent feed for pigs when fed with a small amount of tankage or other suitable protein feed and when supplemented with some corn or other similar concentrate feed. Also, they should be fed with a mineral mixture. The value of the sweetpotatoes was increased nearly 45 percent by the use of some corn and a little tankage and mineral mixture. It seems that sweetpotatoes are lacking in protein and in minerals. They are so bulky that they should always be fed with some concentrated feed such as corn or peanuts..."

Railroad Rate
Making

Foreshadowing a major shift in railroad rate-making procedure, the Interstate Commerce Commission has instituted a comprehensive study of carrier service costs, with a view eventually to basing tariffs on cost factors. This was revealed yesterday by ICC Chairman Carroll Miller in a speech before the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners. Mr. Miller, at the same time, again brought forward the question of unification of the nation's railroads into one or a limited number of national rail systems. In discussing the new cost survey, Mr. Miller said that the carriers have indicated a willingness to cooperate and "it seems apparent that we are on the threshold of a new advance in the art of rate making." (Wall Street Journal, September 1.)

Section 3

Market Quotations

Sept. 1--Livestock at Chicago (closing quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 pounds good and choice 11.50-17.75; cows good 6.75-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.15.

Grain: No. 1 d.nor.spr.wheat* Minneap. 121-7/8--124-7/8; No. 2 d. nor.spr.* Minneap. 119-7/8--122-7/8; No. 2 am.dur.*Minneap. 100-104; No. 1 hd.am.dur.Duluth 105-116; No.2 hd.wr* KC 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 3/4; Chi. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 s.r.wr. St. Louis 108; No.1 w.wh.Portland 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye Minneap 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ -77 $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 2 yellow corn KC 101-104; Chi. 100-103 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 105; No.3 yellow

Chi. 99-102 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats Minneap 29-29 $\frac{1}{4}$; KC 30-31; Chi. 28 3/4-29 3/4; St.Louis 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 malting barley Minneap 77-79; No.3 good malting Minneap 72-77; No.2 Minneap 52-53. No.1 flaxseed Minneap 194 $\frac{1}{2}$.

N.J. sacked cobbler potatoes 80-\$1.30 per 100 lbs sack in eastern markets; 85-90¢ f.o.b. northern and central pts. Wis. sacked cobbles \$1.10-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chi.; few 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-\$1.40 and Russet Burbanks \$1.75 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 90-\$1 per 50 lb sack in N.Y.C.; Mass. stock 75-90¢ in N.Y. Midwestern stock 80-85 in Cincinnati. Va. Jersey type sweet-potatoes \$1.75-\$2.90 per stave bbl. in East; \$1.80-2 f.o.b. East Shore pts. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85-\$1.15 per bu. hamper in Middle West. Eastern Elberta peaches, various sizes, 75-\$1.50 per bu. basket in eastern markets. Ill. stock \$1.25-1.75 in consuming centers. Colo. stock 75-80¢ per box in Chi.; 55¢ f.o.b. Palisade.

The average price for middling 7/8 in. spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 pts. from the previous close to 9.07 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.78 cents per lb. Oct. futures on the N.Y. cotton exchange declined 9 pts. to 9.09 cents and on the New Orleans cotton exchange declined 5 pts. to 9.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 34 cents; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: flats, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; s. daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢; Y. Americas 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotes) were: specials 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 46

Section 1

September 3, 1937

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS The temporary White House offices announced yesterday that President Roosevelt signed the \$525,000,000 Wagner-Steagall bill for slum clearance and low-cost housing yesterday and also the bill designed to allow the sale abroad of helium of which the United States has a virtual monopoly. He also signed a bill affecting the reindeer herd of the Alaskan Eskimos and gave a pocket veto to a bill for the enlargement of the Washington-Hoover Airport. (New York Times.)

BRITISH SCIENCE ASSOCIATION "E. G. Wells yesterday presented before the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," reports William L. Laurence in a Nottingham wireless to the New York Times, "the outline of a new and revolutionary system of education aimed to provide every citizen with 'an irreducible minimum of knowledge' that would enable him to cope with the ever increasing complexities of modern life, to think independently and 'see things through' and, above all, to defend himself against the demagogues of false doctrines that now threaten the destruction of civilization..."

WILDLIFE ACT SIGNED The wildlife restoration act signed yesterday by President Roosevelt authorizes annual distribution of \$2,760,000 to states that agree to cooperate. Each state is required to adopt assenting legislation, but any governor, until after adjournment of the next regular legislative session, may give his state's assent. The measure does not levy new taxes, but provides for distribution of existing taxes on sportsmen's equipment to the states on the basis of area and number of hunting licenses. (A.P.)

SHADE TREE CONFERENCE Two large trees, one weighing 12 tons and the other 10, were transplanted yesterday at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, as a practical demonstration for delegates to the thirteenth National Shade Tree Conference, says the Baltimore Sun. Hollis J. Howe, forester of the Baltimore Park Board, directed the demonstration. One of the trees used in the moving demonstration was a 40-year-old American elm, 35 feet tall and weighing 12 tons. The other was a sweet gum, 25 years old, 35 feet tall and weighing 10 tons.

Illinois Farm Tenancy Passage of the farm tenancy act has turned the spotlight of public interest on the farm tenancy problem of Illinois and other states, says a report in the *Bloomington Pantagraph* (August 29). Prompted by this increased interest in tenancy, C. L. Stewart, chief in land economics, and Joseph Ackerman, associate in farm management, Illinois College of Agriculture, have just completed a study of farm tenancy based on data compiled by the Census Bureau. Showing for the first time the percentage of tenancy by townships, the report indicates that 58.8 percent of the farm land is rented by tenants and part owners in 1,187 of the 1,634 townships reporting farms in Illinois. This is a slight increase over the 58.2 figure reported for 1930. High percentages of farm land are rented in the cash grain farming type areas. In 24 of the 25 counties constituting this area, more than 60 percent of the farm land is rented, while in 11 of the counties more than 70 percent of the farm land is rented. In the average Illinois township in 1935 there were 142 farms containing 19,376 acres of farm land worth \$1,350,000. This average township also had 63 tenant farms and 24 farms operated by part ownership. These tenant farms contained 9,522 acres valued at \$686,000. Part owner farms contained 4,082 acres worth \$245,879, and of the part owner land 46 percent or about 1,877 acres in each township was rented. This makes about 11,398 acres of the total of 19,376 acres, or 59 percent, rented. There are 16 townships in the average Illinois county.

Protein Discovery A protein, extracted from bacteria, which is capable of destroying the germs from which it comes, has been isolated by Dr. John H. Northrop of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research at Princeton. Research on the discovery is described in the *Collecting Net*, a Woods Hole (Mass.) scientific publication, in development of his findings reported by Dr. Northrop at the Harvard Tercentenary Conference last year. Dr. Northrop believes this protein is the bacteriophage, first reported by Dr. Felix d'Herelle of Yale, formerly of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, in 1917. The protein that Dr. Northrop extracted from the germs is one of the heaviest varieties yet identified. He said it was made of various size molecules ranging from 500,000 to 100,000,000 molecular weight. (A.P.)

Cuban-British Trade Treaty A Havana cable to the *New York Times* says the Senate has unanimously ratified the Cuban-British trade treaty signed last February with reservations clarifying clauses that have evoked protest from commercial, industrial and labor interests in Havana. The treaty provides for most-favored-nation treatment, exceptions being made of British concessions to the Dominions and special tariffs granted by Cuba to the United States under their reciprocity agreement. Cuba is to reduce her tariff by 15 percent ad valorem on British textiles. The treaty may be abrogated if Cuba increases her differential on tariffs existing May 1, 1936, between British goods and similar American goods. The same provision applies to British tariffs on Cuban products and those of the Dominions.

Private Forest Supervision Constant Southworth, in Plan Age (September) discusses "Federal Supervision of Private Forestry" and outlines a tentative program of control under a National Forest Products Administration. He says: "I do not want to take an arbitrary stand in favor of one method as opposed to another for accomplishing conservation." He summarizes several objections and alternate proposals, and says: "The forest authorities I have consulted seem agreed that sound silvicultural standards cannot be generally achieved unless they have 'teeth'. For although effective fire protection and selective logging, or other adequate means of reforestation, undoubtedly pay for themselves in the long run as far as operators who are in the business to stay are concerned, some of the measures involved, as pointed out, may not be to the immediate pecuniary advantage of many operators, especially the smaller ones. Probably only a certain amount of compulsion can bring enough members of the industry into line to effect a really thoroughgoing adoption in the industry of such silvicultural measures..."

Weather Bureau "Locating a factory in some branches of the food
Drought Maps "business involves many important factors other than
 labor supply, transportation, nearness to markets,"
says Food Industries. "Of the other factors, none is more important than the ability of nearby farm lands to produce the needed crops of raw materials. Adequate rainfall is naturally very important for crop production. It has been discovered that drought-frequency maps from the Weather Bureau deserve consultation in this work, for frequently there is a surprisingly sharp line of demarcation between areas that are chronically dry and other areas only a few miles away that have plenty of rain. No satisfactory explanation for this differentiation of rainfall has ever been given, but the weather records will often be helpful in determining the best location from the crop angle, or in what territories to contract acreage."

Forest Genetics Lloyd Austin is author of "Forest Genetics"--A New Science Utilized to Advance American Forestry, in American Forests (September). He describes the work of the Institute of Forest Genetics, "now affiliated with the California Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service." "During the ten years since its founding," he says, "the institute has uncovered many encouraging facts that indicate clearly that forest genetics is not only entirely feasible, but that it will yield usable results in a much shorter time than had been anticipated..."

Electricity Production The Federal Power Commission reports that the production of electricity for public use in the United States reached the unprecedented total of 117,994,000,000 kilowatt hours in the year ended July 31. This was an increase of more than 11,000,000 kilowatt hours over the previous year. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the commission, said the power industry had had its most prosperous year, showing not only new peak figures for production and consumption, but also in revenues. (Press.)

Section 3
Market Quotations

Sept. 2--Livestock at Chicago(closing quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-17.75; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.50.

Grain: No.1D.Nor.Spr.wheat* Minneap.123-7/8-126-7/8; No.2D.Nor.Spr.*Minneap.121 7/8-124 7/8; No.2 Am.Dur.*Minneap.101-105; No.1 Hd.Am.Dur.Duluth 106-115; No.2HdWr.* K.C.106 3/4-111 1/4; Chi.109-113 1/2; No.2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 109 1/2; No.1 W.Wh.Portland 94. No.2 rye Minneap.75 3/4-77 3/4; No.2 yellow corn K.C.100-103; Chi.99-102; St.Louis 104; No.3 yellow Chi.98-101; No.3 white oats 28 7/8-29 1/8; K.C. 30-31 3/4; Chi. 29 3/4-31; St.Louis 31 3/4. No.2 malting barley Minneap. 79-81; No.3 good malting Minneap.74-79; No.2 Minneap. 53-54. No.1 flaxseed Minneap. 198 1/2-202 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.30 per 100-pound sacks in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40 and Russet Burbanks \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-95¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 83¢-88¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-90¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Eastern Elberta peaches \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel basket in city markets. Illinois stock \$1-\$1.75 in consuming centers. Michigan South Havens \$1 in Chicago; 80¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 28 points from the previous close to 9.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.69 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 9.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 9.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/4-34 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/4-19 3/4 cents; S. Daisies, 18 1/2-19 cents; Y. Americas, 18 3/4-19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-29 1/2 cents; Standards, 23-23 1/4 cents; Firsts, 21 1/4-21 1/2 cents.(Prepared by BAE.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Chicago-Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 47

Section 1

September 7, 1937

CHEMICAL SOCIETY

"Dr. Harold Clayton Urey of Columbia University Sunday night announced that a process for producing the heavy isotope of nitrogen in quantities sufficient for research experiments had been successfully devised," reports Craig Thompson in a Rochester (N.Y.) report to the New York Times. "His announcement came on the eve of the opening of the convention of the American Chemical Society with about 3,500 chemists in attendance...Dr. Urey's work will be presented in a paper to be read during the convention and papers to be presented by other scientists who have been working in cooperation with him will show some of the specific results of this work in related lines. Perhaps the most interesting of these will be contained in a paper by Dr. A. Keith Brewer of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, who, with Dr. Urey and T. Ivan Taylor, also of Columbia, performed work with the isotopes of potassium..."

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES

A Berlin report by the Associated Press says Germany's drastic campaign against waste was emphasized Saturday when police jailed a farmer for failure to harvest his wheat and rye crops. In its nationwide campaign against waste, particularly in harvesting autumn crops, Germany has used soldiers and sailors to insure ample man power. Chancellor Hitler's four-year plan to make Germany economically self sufficient has produced a series of drastic orders designed to conserve the nation's food supply and raw materials. The secret police have operated actively to enforce the iron-clad decrees.

N.F.F.E. BANS STRIKES

The twentieth anniversary convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, opening its five-day session at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, pledged its 75,000 members solidly to obey the edict of President Roosevelt that there shall be no strikes among Federal Government workers. The President told the convention in a 400-word message that "militant tactics have no place in the functions of any organization of government employees." (Washington Post.)

N.D. PREVENTS CROP SEIZURE

Governor William Langer of North Dakota issued a proclamation Saturday designed to prevent seizure of this year's crops to satisfy creditors. His moratorium, he said, would apply in all cases "where after deducting the cost of threshing and labor there shall remain not more than enough to sustain the grower and his family on a standard of living which will preserve their health." (Press.)

Maturity Food Industries (September) contains an article on a
Pea Test maturity test for peas, based "on the article published
in the May issue of the Journal of the Franklin Institute,
by S. L. Jodidi, physiologist, Bureau of Plant Industry." A note says:
"While this method of testing has been developed primarily to deter-
mine the maturity of the raw material for pea canners, it has an in-
terest for all who need a simple, rapid and accurate method of deter-
mining the specific gravity of insoluble solid materials for purposes
of quality control."

Grading "Hardwoods from the United States and the Philippine
of Woods Islands marketed in this country (Great Britain) of re-
cent years have been characterized generally by good manu-
facture and efficient grading," says Wood (London, August). "More re-
cently greater care has been paid to both conversion and grading of tim-
bers from some of the colonies, including Malaya, North Borneo, and
British Honduras, with results that have led to increased sales of lum-
ber and greater confidence on the part of importers. The importance of
efficient grading and grade marking is now receiving attention in other
exporting countries and it is being more fully realized that they are
essential to the retention and expansion of markets. Undoubtedly home-
grown timbers, especially hardwoods, would find a readier sale, with a
better return to both grower and merchant, if an efficient system of
grading and grade marking could be established..."

"Dinosaurs In Natural History (September) Barnum Brown, Ameri-
on Parade" can Museum of Natural History, in an article, "Dinosaurs
on Parade", outlines plans for an unusual museum in which
"the dinosaur remains will be left half exposed in the living rock where
Nature buried them. Scale models and a gigantic wall painting will de-
pict the animals as they appeared in life. The spectacle will have no
equal anywhere in the world."

British Farm Nature (London, August 21), in an item on a paper at
Electricity the Royal Agricultural Show by F. H. Slade, says: "The
rural distribution of electricity is extending so rapidly
the British farmer will be able to compete on better terms with the
foreigner. He described machines for the electro-mechanical grading of
fruits. Such machines will grade in one hour 700 pounds of gooseberries
or 1,400 pounds of plums or 180 boxes of tomatoes, without bruising
them and with less loss of bloom than by hand methods. A 1 1/2 h.p.
electric motor can divide hard fruit into fine sizes and two qualities
at the rate of 1,000 bushels per day, ready for cold storage...Refriger-
ated stores for eggs are replacing water glass immersion. Thanks to elec-
tricity, the British farmer, instead of merely getting low prices in sea-
son and losing markets out of season to foreign competitors, is now in
a much better position to get profitable returns. Eight years ago there
were 600 British farmers using electricity; the number now is more than
30,000."

Fibre from American Forests (September) in an editorial on the Forests uses of wood, says: "...New uses have progressed to such an extent that manufacturers of textiles and plastics from cotton are forced to recognize wood as a potential if not an immediate competitor. This situation is revealed among a wealth of thought-provoking information in the report 'Technological Trends and National Policy', recently released by the National Resources Committee...The report is broader than forestry, encompasses all industry and unrolls a kaleidoscopic scene to show amazing scientific advances in every field of activity. But the person interested in forestry, in the conservation of our natural resources and in the developing use of land may well pause to wonder what changes wait beyond our limited horizons. Fibre from wood may not displace fibres from other plant and animal sources, but few will question that wood has entered a field which is destined to change the living and working habits of vast numbers of people. It may open up uses for land hitherto considered too poor for economic consideration."

Austrian Homesteads In an effort to promote a sort of homestead movement in Austria the government of that country recently promulgated a special act for the creation of a fund to assist persons wishing to settle on farms, says a press report. As given in the Bundesgesetzblatt of Vienna, the fund is to be at the disposal of both wage workers and "white collar" employees in agriculture and forestry, and is to assure to them a suitable standard of living, facilitate the founding of families and render it possible for them to raise themselves to the status of small land holders. Financial grants will be made, particularly for the purchase, construction or reconditioning of dwellings and for the purchase or provision of plots of land. The fund is to be made up of contributions from all employers and workers subject to the regulations concerning the social insurance of agricultural workers.

Antelope in Texas The antelope, once abounding on the Texas plains, may be on its way back as a game animal, says an Austin report by the Associated Press. Dr. Walter P. Taylor, senior biologist of the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Service, believes that twenty years protection has demonstrated the practicability of saving the animal and permitting a carefully regulated open season. Twenty years ago the legislature forbade killing antelopes. Recently, Gene Howe, state game commissioner, said there had been a satisfactory increase and there was hope of restoring them.

July World Trade An increased trend toward reducing the import balance of United States foreign trade was indicated in preliminary foreign trade statistics for July made public by the Department of Commerce, which showed a merchandise export balance of \$1,836,000 for July. This was the second month of the year in which an export balance occurred, the other being May. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-17.75; cows good 6.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ -126 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ -104 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 H.Am.Dur.Duluth. 105 $\frac{1}{8}$ -114 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye Minneap. 76 $\frac{1}{8}$ -78- $\frac{1}{8}$. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 99-101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 100-102 $\frac{1}{4}$; St.Louis 104; No. 3 yellow Chi. 99-101 $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 28 $\frac{7}{8}$ -29 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 30-31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31; No. 2 white St.Louis 32-32 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 malting barley Minneap 79-82; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 74-79; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ -204 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago and Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.75. New York Yellow onions 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-85¢ in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Eastern Elberta peaches \$1-\$1.75 per bushel basket in city markets. Illinois Elbertas \$0.75-\$1.75 in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$4 per jumbo crate of 36 and 45 melons in consuming centers; \$2 f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 9.16 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.80 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 9.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 9.16 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 48

Section 1

September 8, 1937

GREENBELT CORPORATION

The inhabitants of the model settlement of Greenbelt, Maryland, the first attempt to run an entire community without any profit, advanced a step nearer yesterday with the incorporation of Greenbelt Consumers Services, Inc., says a Baltimore report by the Associated Press. Homes are almost ready now for 800 families. The Greenbelt Consumers Services Corporation is capitalized at \$50,000 in \$100 shares. The directors are empowered to issue "from time to time" up to 500 "fully paid and non-assessable shares of par value of \$100 each."

MEXICAN IMPORT TAX

"Beginning September 15, Mexican consuls throughout the world will collect in advance a tax on all merchandise shipped to Mexico," reports Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Mexico City cable to the New York Times. "This will amount to 3 percent on 35 percent of the invoice value of the merchandise being shipped. The tax will be in addition to the regular tariff which was raised an average of 25 percent in January...The United States, which sells Mexico 66 percent of what she buys, will be chiefly affected. Since the order is general it will not affect United States goods in competition with European and Oriental merchandise, but it is expected to cut United States sales somewhat because of competition with native Mexican goods..."

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

The number of employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government decreased 15,243 during July and totaled 854,917 at the end of that month, the Civil Service Commission announced yesterday. The July payroll amounted to \$127,177,428, as compared to \$128,334,128 in June, a decline of \$1,156,700. The significant declines were in the Department of Agriculture, 7,844; War Department, 4,022; Treasury, 2,000; Interior, 1,780; Works Progress Administration, 1,772; and Labor Department, 935. (Press.)

GUATEMALAN FARM YEAR

A Guatemala cable to the New York Times says an agricultural year for Guatemala has been established by law, running from April to March 31. The change has been made to coincide with the crop seasons so as to make statistics more accurate. The coffee harvest extends through parts of two calendar years. Coffee is one of Guatemala's chief products.

Pink Bollworm Campaign "Prompt action of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, with the aid of federal authorities, to prevent infestation by the pink bollworm illustrates the new efficiency of the human war against natural pests," says an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution (August 27). "By this early, united action the cotton producers of three states will in all probability be saved from the ravages of a pest which could if unchecked bring final ruin to the most important crop of the Southeast. Quick discovery of any infestation by the pink bollworm, if it has already invaded the states involved, and proper quarantine of the affected areas, if any, should result in early stamping out of the pest. The entomology department of the federal government and the states demonstrated that a pest may be defeated in the case of the screw worm... Similar results can be secured in the case of the pink bollworm. There should be no restrictions upon the federal and state authorities in their war against this worm and no slackening of their alert readiness to stamp out the pest the moment it is discovered."

Methyl Bromide as Fumigant Methyl bromide has been successfully applied as a fumigant by the California State Department of Agriculture. Used first as a treatment to destroy tuber moth in California potatoes, it enabled the shipment in the first year of 235 cars which otherwise would not have been permitted to move. It was then used with equal effectiveness to destroy pinworm in tomatoes. And it can be employed to kill the vegetable weevil in celery, to free Cuban pineapples of mealybug infestation and to destroy Japanese beetles in green vegetables such as peas, snap beans, tomatoes, eggplant and green corn. Recently the gas has proven effective in destroying cheese mite in cheese factories. The new fumigant is now being tested on sweet-potato weevil, apple maggot, European corn borer, Indian pod borer and many other pests. (Food Industries, September.)

Factors in Heredity Inherited colors, patterns, shapes and other traits are not rigidly determined by the genes or hereditary units in the chromosomes. Physical and chemical influences have modifying effects on their development, Dr. Boris Ephrussi, of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology, Paris, informed the Genetics Society of America recently. Dr. Ephrussi has worked with the most delicate surgical technique known, in experiments on this question. He has transplanted eyes, legs and other organs of fruit fly larvae into the bodies of other individuals, though the whole larva is scarcely a twelfth of an inch long and the eyes are too small to be seen without a microscope. Yet the grafted organs take hold and survive the transformation into an adult insect, though of course they are never of any use. They merely demonstrate, by their behavior in the new environment, the interactions between the forces of heredity and the physico-chemical factors. (Science Service.)

German Exports Merchandise exports from Germany to this country will top the \$100,000,000 level for the first time in more than five years this year, Dr. Albert Degner, secretary of the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce, Inc., predicted recently. (Press.)

Articles

Articles of possible interest to Department workers in Political Science Quarterly (September) are Land Reclamation in Fascist Italy, by Carl T. Schmidt; Man Versus Floods, by J. K. Finch; and Concerning the Frontier as Safety Value, by Joseph Schafer.

Gardening
With Trees

Country Life (September) contains "Gardening With Trees" by J. D. Curtis and A. M. Davis, of Massachusetts State College. The article says in part: "In America the forester, the landscape architect and the tree surgeon have been working individually, each with little or no knowledge of these allied fields. Up to the present the forester has usually concerned himself with large tracts of public or commercial forests, the landscape architect with ornamental tree plantings chiefly and the tree surgeon with individual trees. There is lacking a concerted effort to apply intelligently the technique and knowledge of these three fields to enhance the value of woodland areas, regardless of what the purpose may be in planting or maintaining them."

Transportation
Readjustments

"Coincident with fieldwork on the preliminaries of converting the remnants of the South Penn railway into an express highway," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (September 2), "a thousand miles to the south the conversion of the Key West line to highway use is nearing completion. Twenty-five years ago the Key West extension was a wonder of railway enterprise, as was the South Penn venture a quarter century before that. Today these lines are prominent illustrations of the widespread readjustment that is going on in the transportation field. The railway is settling down to its basic job of long-distance main-line haulage, where its efficiency is unrivaled and the unnecessary feeder and competitive lines of empire-building days are going into the scrap pile as the highway takes up part of the job. Rational stabilization of railway-highway relations thus is in sight--fortunately..."

Bovine TB
Problems

"...From time to time we have called attention to the studies of human tuberculosis derived from bovine sources," says an editorial in the American Journal of Public Health (September). "...The latest report concerns a most unusual occurrence in which in a Swedish rural community, 50 persons, mostly children, suddenly showed signs of tuberculosis. An open case of human pulmonary tuberculosis was suspected and sought for, but none found; and 166 persons, of whom 134 were school children, were tested with tuberculin. Of those giving a positive reaction practically all had been supplied with raw milk...but some of them showed no 'clinical' signs of what the veterinarian considered 'an infectious form of tuberculosis'. Finally the cows were subjected to individual milk tests... One cow was slaughtered and found to have tuberculosis of the lungs as well as of the udder. Three other cows were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis...This outbreak teaches a clear lesson...that if raw milk is given to children, a clinical examination of the milch cows, even by the most skillful veterinary surgeon, is not sufficient...Not only should milch cows have the tuberculin test, but all market milk should be pasteurized and this applies even to what we know in this country as certified milk."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-17.75; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-10.50 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-11.00.

Grain: No 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 126 7/8-129 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 124 7/8-127 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 102-106; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 107-116; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 7/8-79 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 99-101; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 108; No. 3, Chi. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/8-29 5/8; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 31-31 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, malting barley, Minneap. 80-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-80; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-208.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100-pound sacks in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 95¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 78¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.00 in city markets. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 35¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Virginia, E.S.Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in eastern markets; barrels \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-95¢; per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Eastern Elberta peaches, various sizes, 75¢-\$1.75 per bushel basket in city markets. Michigan stock \$1.50-\$2.15 in the Middle West; \$1.35-\$1.75 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 9.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.30 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.26 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 9.22 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 49

Section 1

September 9, 1937

GRANGE HEAD ADDRESS

Reestablishment of the American market and a greater share in the nation's income were outlined yesterday by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, as necessary for the enduring prosperity of the American farmer, says a Syracuse report by the Associated Press. In a grange day address at the New York State Fair, Mr. Taber asserted that these two developments, together with "cooperation, education and research and self-help agencies," were the answer to the farmers' problems. "Rising production and labor costs are affecting everything the farmer must buy," he said.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY

"Dr. Rudolf Schoenheimer of Columbia University announced yesterday results of research with heavy water, in which the living body was found to be a chemical laboratory where varied and complex transformations of matter are taking place incessantly," says Craig Thompson in reporting the American Chemical Society meeting. "...An another paper read in a symposium on the metabolism of fats, Stuart Sturges and Arthur Knudson of the Albany Medical College of Union University suggested that cholesterol, a substance which the human body derives from fatty foods, might be one of the major elements of human life..."

REA POWER ALLOTMENT

The Rural Electrification Administration yesterday announced the largest allotment it has made thus far to a private utility, a 25-year \$323,000 loan to the Arkansas Power & Light Company, at 2.88 percent. The money will be spent at once for construction of 503 miles of power lines serving 1,652 customers, the REA stated. REA officials said the allotment is the twelfth such to be made to private industry. None of the others has amounted to more than approximately \$100,000. (Washington Post.)

FEDERAL RETIREMENT

The twentieth jubilee convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees yesterday adopted a platform calling for comprehensive liberalization of the present law governing retirement of federal employees. High lights of the program favor optional retirement, with voluntary retirement at 60, after 30 years of service, voluntary retirement at 62 after 15 years of service as an immediate objective. The compulsory retirement section favors making the age of 70 the compulsory age for retirement of all employess. (Washington Post.)

Nervous Disease of Animals A farm of 100 acres, adjacent to the campus of Cornell University, has been purchased for an extension of the program of its physiological field station which for ten years has conducted research in experimentally produced nervous disorders in animals under controlled conditions. The station, with its farm houses converted into laboratories and living quarters for the research staff and its barns modernized, will take care of a population of pedigreed pigs, sheep and other animals which will be built up to provide breeds of diverse temperaments. The behavior of the animals will be studied from birth to death in an attempt to clarify the understanding of the deviations from normal behavior which Pavlov designated as experimental neuroses. The work was started in 1921 by the late Professor Sutherland Simpson, whose special interest was the endocrine organs in health and disease. This work was advanced by employing Pavlov's methods for studying conditioned reflexes. Professor Liddell, a student of Dr. Simpson's, has carried on the work as head of the physiological field station since that time and with his staff has developed the techniques for studying these reflexes. (Science, September 3.)

Zofka Red Clover The American Bee Journal (September) in an editorial on Zofka red clover, says in part: "Seed was secured directly from Dr. Zofka for trial at the cooperative experimental apiary...The red clover plot covers about one-tenth of an acre and has a very good stand...Numerous examinations show a considerable variation in the depth of the corolla tubes but all are much shorter than the ordinary red clover. The depth ranges from 5mm. to 8.5 mm. in different heads with the average about 6 mm. Long observation of the behavior of the bees among the blossoms indicates that they are able to reach the nectar in nearly all the flowers of this red clover. Nearly every head that has matured is filled with seed, which indicates that the bees accomplish the pollination of this clover successfully. Should the clover live up to its promise it seems probable that it may come into common use in the rotation on midwestern farms and that much new bee pasture may be the result."

Redwood Byproducts "Developments of byproducts from materials formerly wasted, and the application of new merchandising ideas, are adding \$500,000 a year to the income of the redwood lumber producers in California, according to figures compiled recently by the California Redwood Association," reports Business Week (September 4). "The industry expects its current program to augment this increase in income to a sum around \$1,000,000 a year by 1939...The most spectacular development is the use of bark, which was always an expense, a nuisance and a constant hazard to the lumber companies, for the manufacture of insulation wool. This had added about \$300,000 a year to the income of one of the largest concerns...Current demand takes the entire output, and it seems likely that future demand will use the bark supply of the entire industry...University athletic coaches also are finding the wool useful for running tracks...The bark is put through a shredder...and the wool is finally pressed and packed in 100-pound bales ready for the market."

Scientific "The next step in the goal of scientific eugenics
Eugenics toward the production of a better race of men will be the
 application to human propagation of the very same artificial methods now employed in breeding thoroughbred horses and cattle, it was stated in an interview by Dr. Julian Huxley, noted British biologist, who was attending the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," reports William L. Laurence in a wireless to the New York Times. "If you are going to take eugenics seriously and if you want to get a quick rise in the standards of the human population, you have to take into consideration these remarkable new methods of artificial fertilization now so successfully employed in breeding better animal stock," Dr. Huxley said..."

Terminology "...The consumer has become so bewildered by the new
of Textiles textile terminology," says The Forecast (September), "that one large New York store has notified the vendors that it intends to identify the fabric content of all merchandise and will require stipulation of correct fiber or fiber combination on each style of merchandise on each invoice. At the same time Columbia University announces a new evening course, Identification, Analysis and Testing of Textiles. This course, designed for retail sales people and buyers, is obviously intended to aid the consumer through the retail store..."

Nebraska Nebraska has been added to the growing list of states
Game Farm operating their own game farms--a 40-acre "factory" today bearing testimony to the efforts of sportsmen to improve their upland game shooting by this propagation method. Started last spring, the farm will this year release more than 2,000 mature pheasants and will be expanded until it reaches a quota of from 20,000 to 30,000 birds annually. Experiments are also being conducted with quail, although it is not expected that this species will be raised on a large scale unless more adequate food and cover can be provided throughout the state for their support. The Asiatic chukar partridge has aroused the interest of the operators and 200 incubator chicks now on hand will be kept for breeding stock until next year. When the farm is larger, experiments will be made with the native prairie chicken, now under investigation by University of Nebraska biologists, who have found the bird to be infected with an intestinal disease which is thought to have retarded its normal propagation. (Field and Stream, October.)

Better "...Not many years ago a Texas or Oklahoma tag on a
Cotton bale of cotton was almost a guarantee of quality," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (September 1). "A buyer recently stated that he could sell cotton easier if it did not have a Texas or Oklahoma tag. A Manchester merchant recently displayed 800 bales of Texas cotton which he had purchased on sample and which proved undesirable when he broke open the bales...False packed bales, cotton ginned that was picked with the dew on it or after a rain, ragged-looking bales, poor staple, all have combined to give Texas and Oklahoma a bad reputation in the world markets...There is an effort being made by every interest concerned not only to encourage the production of better cotton but to gin and pack it better...The community one-type cotton plan is being received generously by cotton growers. If, after producing good cotton, they are paid its true value they will continue to produce good cotton."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-18.00; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $130\frac{1}{4}$ - $133\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $128\frac{1}{4}$ - $131\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 102 $\frac{1}{8}$ -106 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 107 $\frac{1}{8}$ -116 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 112 - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 78 $\frac{1}{8}$ -80 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 101-104; Chi. 106-113; St. Louis 112; No. 3, Chi. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 $\frac{1}{8}$ -29 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ -33; Chi. $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $32\frac{3}{4}$ -33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-84; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 77-82; No. 2 Minneap. 58-59; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 205-211.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers $97\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45 and Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 75¢-88¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern Yellows 70¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2.60 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Eastern Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$2 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Michigan stock \$1.25-\$2.35 in the Middle West; \$1.15-\$1.65 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Pennsylvania, #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25 and Wealthys 65¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 60¢-75¢ in Chicago; 45¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 9.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.26 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 50

Section 1

September 10, 1937

ECONOMIC REPORT

"The Economic Committee of the League of Nations in its report last night surveys the lack of progress during the year toward the economic objectives of the Anglo-American-French monetary accord and finds the immediate outlook dark," reports Clarence K. Streit in a Geneva wireless to the New York Times. "It strongly supports the economic policy of Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, but stresses that 'political appeasement is necessary for any far-reaching improvement in the economic situation'..."

LOANS ON COTTON

Chairman Jesse H. Jones, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced yesterday banks and other lending agencies may make loans to producers of the 1937 cotton crop at 4 percent interest and sell them to the Commodity Credit Corporation at par and accrued interest at the rate of 2 1/2 percent. Jones said the banks may sell notes to the Commodity Credit Corporation at any time prior to next July 31. The loans, he said, must be made in accordance with RFC requirements. (A.P.)

N.Y. DAIRY INDUSTRY

Governor Herbert H. Lehmann of New York, addressing a Governor's Day crowd at the State Fair, yesterday warned agriculture to guard against "dissension and distrust" within the state's \$2,000,000,000 dairy industry, for such, he asserted, might force appeals for restoration of government control "more stringent than before". The Governor appealed to the dairy industry for safeguards against "selfish groups" which might force another collapse in the milk market. (New York Times.)

U.S. FUNDS IN NICARAGUA

Negotiations looking toward the unfreezing of more than \$1,140,000 in American funds tied up in Nicaragua by exchange restrictions, will be launched at the close of this month by the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., officials indicated yesterday. American exporters whose balances in Nicaragua have been blocked for some time, have been registering their claims with the council. (Press.)

Cobalt in W. M. Neal and C. F. Ahmann, of the Florida Experi-
Animal ment Station, in a letter to Science (September 3) say:
Nutrition "Natural conditions have been encountered in west Austral-
 ia, New Zealand and Florida (the latter probably extend-
ing over the coastal plains of the Gulf and Atlantic coasts) in which
cobalt must be supplied for the well-being of sheep and cattle. General
observations indicate that the effects of the deficiency may affect
other animals and even people on a 'live-at-home' diet...In Florida, on
certain soil types, ferric ammonium citrate or a commercial red oxide
of iron and copper sulfate have been effective in overcoming a nutri-
tional anemia in cattle known as 'salt sick'. On other soils, this
treatment has been ineffective in inducing and maintaining normal func-
tion due to an overlapping of cobalt deficiency. In controlled feeding
experiments with calves on a ration of Natal grass (*Tricholena rosea*)
hay, shelled corn and dried skim milk, a malnutrition has been produced
that is corrected by cobalt supplement, and apparently is aggravated by
the use of ferric ammonium citrate and copper sulfate. None of these
feeds showed cobalt to be present upon spectrographic examination..."

Pollen "Beekeepers may find something of interest in work
Storage now under way at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant
 Research," says an editorial in American Bee Journal
(September). "Dr. Norma E. Pfeiffer is investigating the problem of
pollen storage. The object is to preserve a supply of pollen for use
in breeding of plants, but it is possible that information may be brought
to light which will be useful to the beekeeper as well. The recent in-
vestigation by C. L. Farrar and F. E. Todd, of the Bureau of Entomology,
have brought forcibly to our attention the necessity of a reserve supply
of pollen. Once the facts are known there is little question but a way
will be found to supply the need. It should not be difficult to harvest
pollen at the proper season, but it remains for us to learn how best to
make use of it."

Farm Market The September 4 issue of Business Week contains "The
 Farm Market Today--and Tomorrow", number seven of a series
"of special reports on current business opportunities, problems and trends
of outstanding significance."

British Science "The new strange world of two-dimensional films
Association only one-tenth of a millionth of an inch thick, recent-
 ly explored by Dr. Irving Langmuir, American Nobel Prize
winner, and his colleagues, has opened up a significant new approach to
immunology, it was said by Dr. Langmuir at the annual meeting of the
British Association for the Advancement of Science," reports William L.
Laurence in a report to the New York Times. "Physicists, mathematicians,
chemists and biologists joined in an international symposium on the ap-
plication of new knowledge recently gained by study of the behavior of
single molecules to the problem of health and disease...Recently Dr.
Langmuir and his co-workers have extended this method of the study of
monomolecular layers of proteins, with the result that new light has
been shed on their structure and constitution, opening up new fields of
research in biology and medicine..."

Great Smoky
Bird Life

Pure stock eastern wild turkeys have increased approximately 300 percent during the last five years in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as a result of general wildlife protection, according to biologists' reports received by the National Park Service at its regional headquarters in Illinois. Ruffed grouse are making steady gains in the great 400,000-acre reservation, preliminary studies indicate, but estimates of the percentage of increase remain uncertain. Quail also are reported extending rapidly in old fields of the mountain coves and slopes. (Parks & Recreation, September.)

Agricultural
Colleges

"Among the agricultural events since Prairie Farmer was founded nearly a century ago," says an editorial in the August 28 issue, "none has had a more profound effect on the farm life of America than the letter written to the editor by Jonathan B. Turner in 1852. It resulted in the passage of the bill, signed by President Lincoln, creating the system of state agricultural colleges. That was before any present member of the editorial staff was born. With our hats off to that earlier generation, we offer in this issue the feature 'Acorn and Oak', concerning the great institutions grown from their original idea."

Fruit and
Vegetable
Grading

"Voluntary grading of fruits and vegetables under official inspection has become widespread throughout New Jersey during the present growing season," says an editorial in the Rural New Yorker (August 28). "Producers understand that standardized produce is in greater demand, has a wider distribution and market and brings higher prices. To meet the numerous requests made this season for official inspection of produce, the State Department of Agriculture has placed 56 federal-state inspectors at the important produce marketing and shipping centers in New Jersey... During this year's asparagus season, 12,850 loads of asparagus for canning and processing were inspected and certified as to grade. Cannery tomatoes constituted the largest volume inspected in 1936 and an even greater demand is anticipated for this year. Potato inspection service was rendered for only 400 cars last year, while this season requests from growers and shippers are anticipated for at least a total of 5,000 or 6,000 cars..."

Farm-to-City
Movement

"The exodus from the farm to greener pastures in the city appears to be the vogue again," says Dr. Dilworth Walker, University of Utah. "Recently released statistics on the agricultural census as of January 1 reveal that the farm population of the country declined in 1936 for the first time since 1930. This is a definite indication of economic recovery, as every business depression, even though mild, has consistently been accompanied by a 'stay-on-the-farm' movement and by an increase in the agricultural population. Conversely, rising business volumes have invariably been accompanied by a reduction in the farm population. But the long-term aspects are even more significant. Based on current trends and known economic forces, the farming population curve seems destined to show a steadily diminishing proportion of the total population..." (Salt Lake Tribune, Sept. 5.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.25; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.40-11.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.35-10.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $128\frac{3}{4}$ - $131\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $126\frac{3}{4}$ - $129\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 102-106; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 107-116; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110-114; Chi. $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis, 111 - $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{3}{8}$ -79 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 111; No. 3 Chi. $107\frac{1}{4}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $29\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 31-32; St. Louis $32\frac{1}{2}$ -33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-85; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 79-83; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-211.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 75¢-88¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Eastern Elberta peaches \$1.25-\$2 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Michigan stock \$1.50-\$2 in the Middle West; \$1.35-\$1.65 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia, East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples, 75¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 90¢ in New York City.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 9.11 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.27 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.17 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 9.14 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21- $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 51

Section 1

September 13, 1937

"EASY MONEY" POLICIES

Twin moves to avert a money "pinch" which threatened the Administration's program of low interest rates and surplus credit were devised and announced yesterday by the open market committee of the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury. They were: agreement of the Treasury to release approximately \$300,000,000 of gold from its inactive account; authorization of the Reserve Board's executive committee to purchase in the open market from time to time sufficient short-term government obligations to meet seasonal withdrawals of currency from the banks. (Baltimore Sun.)

SOVIET CROP STATISTICS

A Moscow wireless to the New York Times says crop statistics published Friday show that about 196,000,000 acres of grain had been cut by September 5, which was about 1,500,000 more acres than had been cut up to the same date of last year and was 87 percent of the total plan. Grain threshed, however, was still 25,000,000 acres behind last year, despite the fact that combines reaped about 22,500,000 acres more than a year ago. The losses thus caused make it doubtful that the crop will reach the estimated figure of the 110,000,000 metric tons, but it doubtless should surpass 100,000,000 or 105,000,000, the all-time Russian record.

NATIONAL INCOME

The Commerce Department estimated yesterday that labor will receive the largest slice of the national income on record during 1937. National income is expected to aggregate about \$70,000,000,000 this year, an increase of 12 percent over last year but about 13 percent under 1929. The country's workers received \$41,250,000,000, or 65.5 percent of last year's \$62,056,000,000 income. This was a new percentage high since the Commerce Department first started keeping tab on income distribution in 1929. (A.P.)

CATTLE RUSTLING

Colorado officers called science and new "hide-and-horns" law to their aid Friday as cattle rustlers opened their autumn forays. Rustling has changed and the old-time bravo who drove off whole herds has disappeared. In his place is the "skin-and-skip" rustler who mows down calves with a high-powered rifle, skins his prey on the spot and sells the carcasses to butchers who do not know that they are stolen. The new law requires butchers to keep the hides and horns of each carcass they buy 30 days for inspection and list the brands on animals they buy. (A.P.)

Conservation The popularity of the education system that makes
Study Course conservation officers out of game wardens has extended
 to Connecticut, where the state fish and game commission
only recently completed a four weeks study course for its enforcement
personnel. Deputy wardens received the same instruction as the regular
county officers. Courses were given in fish and game management, admin-
istration, biology, ~~ecology~~, legal procedure, first aid, ballistics and
other subjects. The system is similar to one established this year by
the Pennsylvania commission. It marks the end of the game warden simply
as an enforcer of the law, by promoting him to a conservation post as
well. (Field & Stream, October.)

Medical "Is it right for a physician to patent an appliance
Patents for the treatment of a disease or a drug that will cure
 it?" says an editorial in the New York Times (September
8). "The question came up at Rochester before the American Chemical So-
ciety. Though nothing new was developed, it was recognized even by Dr.
Morris Fishbein, who champions medical righteousness as the American
Medical Association sees it, that the patentee of a vitamin is not ne-
cessarily a devil and that no charge of commercial exploitation can be
fairly brought against any of the twelve or more foundations which have
so efficiently and honorably conducted pharmaceutical research with the
aid of royalties...Dr. Fishbein came forward with the constructive sug-
gestion that all food and drug patents granted to physicians and univer-
sities be turned over to a non-profit making corporation, which would
be controlled for the public good by the American Medical Association.
Universities may have their legal difficulties in administering and pro-
tecting patents, but there is no evidence that a virtually monopolistic
control by a single medical organization of all meritorious patents tak-
en out by physicians and professors in universities is desirable. The
case for medical patents is improving year by year...Not only has one
university after another reached the conclusion that there is nothing
unethical in patenting scientific discoveries, but that there are posi-
tive advantages. The day of full-handed philanthropy is over. With
sources of research funds drying up, the medical and pharmaceutical lab-
oratories must find their own money. And they are beginning to find it
in patents--finding it ethically and efficiently."

World Science Nature (London, August 28) in an editorial on inter-
Cooperation national cooperation in science, reports that "the Inter-
 national Council of Scientific Unions and the Organiza-
tion Internationale de Cooperation Intellectuelle have come to an agree-
ment to work together in the several tasks which they face--not as one
body but as two bodies in close touch with each other. In July, in Paris,
at a joint meeting of the two bodies, Prof. Ch. Fabry and Sir Gilbert
Murray signed an agreement which lays down the method of cooperation of
the two bodies, the respective spheres of action being broadly along the
following lines: purely scientific questions will go to the council,
which will work through its constituent unions; questions of a primarily
international nature will be referred to the organisation. A proposal
was made for the appointment of a committee on the relation of science
to the life of the community..."

Stabilization of Soil Bases "Suitable equipment for stabilizing soil base and foundation for road surfaces is lacking," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (September 9). "All highway engineers who have given testimony on stabilizing experience have voiced this lack and it is emphasized in the account in this issue (Road Soil Base Bound With Cement, by Harold Allen) of road base stabilization with portland cement. This construction was carried out with standard earth moving and other common road building machinery, as have been all other stabilizing operations except where subsoilers have within two or three years been used for stabilization with asphalt. The subsoiler is illustrated and its operation is described in another article (Road Patching With a Subsoiler, by Edward L. Espenett). The subsoiler is unique in being today the only special equipment designed for soil stabilizing operations. Is there not opportunity for equal specialization in equipment for applying cement, salt, calcium chloride, lignite or other stabilizing agents? Soil stabilization in road building has come to stay."

British Books Nature (London, August 23) says that "the Royal Agricultural Society of England has published its ninety-seventh volume, which includes, as last year, the Farmers Guide to Agricultural Research." It also says that "a select list of standard British scientific and technical books has been issued by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux...Agriculture and medicine have been deliberately omitted and the main purpose of the list is to assist in the choice of a collection of British scientific and technical books."

Preservation of Specimens James E. Hibben, Washington, D.C., in a letter to Science (September 10) describes a method of preserving biological specimens by means of transparent plastics, of the type typified by polymerized methyl methacrylate. "The results," he says, "have exceeded expectations. There is no apparent deterioration, though some specimens have been exposed to full sunlight for several weeks. The method lends itself to easy manipulation and the resultant product is a hard, water-clear case for the article. This case or covering can be made in any reasonable thickness or shape. There is no danger of breakage and any face may be ground or polished or sawn with ease...The primary advantage of this medium rests in the ease of preparation, in its superior physical and optical properties and in its capacity to preserve material which would otherwise deteriorate..."

Sugar Cane Boards Newest building aid for America's homes is synthetic sugar cane building board that is stronger than wood and offers three times the heat insulating qualities, says Science News Letter (September 11). In tests by the Department of Civil Engineering, Columbia University, the new sheathing board proved to be 28 percent stronger than ordinary diagonal wood sheathing and 330 percent stronger than horizontal wood sheathing. The material is cheaper than wood and is made of bagasse. The boards come in large panels, one inch thick, four feet wide and twelve feet long. They are coated with a black asphalt layer which prevents the penetration of moisture and one side is sprayed with a thin aluminum coating.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-18.50; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.25; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.45-12.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.70-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $125\frac{1}{4}$ - $128\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $124\frac{1}{4}$ - $127\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $99\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111-112; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93; No.2 rye, Minneap. $76\frac{1}{2}$ - $78\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 101- $103\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $107\frac{1}{4}$ -109; St. Louis 110; No. 3, Chi. $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29- $29\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 32-33; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis $33\frac{1}{2}$ -34; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 84-86; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-84; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $206\frac{1}{2}$ - $214\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 70¢-88¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-95¢ in consuming centers. Eastern Elberta peaches, various sizes, 85¢-\$2 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Michigan stock \$1.40-\$2.25 in the Middle West; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia and East Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.75 per barrel in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 65¢-75¢ in Chicago; 45¢-60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points from the previous close to 8.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.32 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.03 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 9.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $24\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards 24 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 52

Section 1

September 14, 1937

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE More than 100 farm leaders from the forty-eight states will meet in Washington today for a two-day conference on the 1938 agricultural conservation program. The conferees invited are representatives of the state extension services, state AAA executive officers and state agricultural committeemen. They are expected to meet with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and to make suggestions to Howard R. Tolley, AAA Administrator. (A.P.)

"STERILIZED" GOLD FUND All the \$300,000,000 released yesterday from the Treasury's "sterilized" gold fund will flow into the monetary stream and be "at work" within three weeks, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, predicted. The Secretary expressed complete satisfaction with this and correlative steps agreed upon yesterday by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to avert a threatened autumnal money "pinch", or, as Mr. Morgenthau put it, "to take care of the money market until after January 1." (Baltimore Sun.)

INFANTILE PARALYSIS Indications, still inconclusive but encouraging, that an orange a day may help keep infantile paralysis away were submitted yesterday by a New York research physician. Experiments have shown that vitamin C, which is amply contained in citrus fruits and certain other edibles, seems to have a beneficial effect upon monkeys infected with the disease, Dr. Irving Sherwood Wright, of New York, told the opening session of the annual alumni extension course at Georgetown Medical School, Washington. Dr. Wright's lecture was one of several launching the five-day session. (Washington Post.)

EXPORTS TO CHINA More than 90 percent of the companies doing an export business with China have retired from that market for the time being and are seeking replacement business elsewhere, particularly Latin America, Oren O. Gallup, export manager for a caster company, and secretary of the Export Managers Club of New York, Inc., reported yesterday. Because of the retirement of so many exporters from the China business, he added, the announcement by marine insurance companies that rates on cargoes to China ports and to Hong Kong have been withdrawn caused little concern to the foreign traders. (New York Times.)

U.S.D.A.
Yearbook

Samuel R. Guard, livestock editor of Country Home (September) says: "For more than a quarter century I have been building an agricultural library. My animal husbandry collection is excelled by few others in private hands. Recently one of my boys put this poser to me: 'Daddy, if you had to part with all your books except two, which two would you keep?' After thinking it all over, my answer is: The two volumes which I would keep above all the others would be Yearbooks 1936 and 1937. Because these volumes give the basic science of the plant and animal industries--crop growing and livestock feeding are departments of the same business--and at the same time chart the course that agriculture must follow in the future."

Ayrshire Cow

"All Ayrshire records have been shattered and a new World Record world's record in butterfat production for cows of all breeds milked three times daily has been made by Ardgowan Valda, owned by F. C. Biggs and Sons, Glen Campbell Farms, Ontario," says Hoard's Dairyman (September 10). "On August 4, the new champion completed a 365-day record of 31,156 pounds 4.35 percent milk containing 1,356 pounds fat on a three-time-a-day milking schedule. The only record that exceeds this is that of the Holstein, Carnation Ormsby Butter King, that produced 1,402 pounds fat on a four-time-a-day schedule...In addition, her milk production of 31,156 pounds gives her the distinction of becoming the second 30,000-pound Ayrshire, and displaces by only 246 pounds the record of 30,910 pounds completed in November 1936 by Nether Craig Janet. Ardgowan Valda also has the honor of being the world's champion butterfat producer of all breeds, not milked more than three times daily..."

Air-Conditioned

Mushrooms grown in air-conditioned houses are the Mushroom Houses newest offering for gourmets' tables, says Science News Letter (September 11). Near West Chester, Penn., 30 growing houses have been fitted with apparatus to control the temperature and humidity and by that means to increase the mushroom yield from two crops to three. Previously the houses were shut down during the summer months because hot weather produced inferior mushrooms. Parisian mushroom growers long ago found a partial solution to the problems of variable temperature and humidity by placing their growing beds in galleries and cellars from 60 to 160 feet below the surface of the ground.

Liming
of Land

Country Life (London, September 4) says: "If all the reports are true, the (British) government's proposed subsidy on lime purchases made by farmers is proving popular to the degree of embarrassment for those who sell lime...There was a period in our agricultural history when liming was regarded as an integral part of a sound system of farming...If there has been an error committed by recent farming practice it is that of neglecting liming, but not for the reasons that brought excessive liming into disrepute in the old days...Our knowledge of nutritional deficiencies has advanced considerably in recent years and it is not beyond the sphere of probability that the increase in certain diseases due to mineral deficiencies has been affected by the neglect of liming..."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations examinations: senior engineer, \$4,600; engineer, \$3,800; associate engineer, \$3,200; assistant engineer, \$2,600, unassembled. Applications must be on file with the commission not later than (a) October 11, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) October 14, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Mechanical "The Rust brothers are back this season to challenge Cotton Picker once more the century-old resistance of the cotton field to a mechanical picker," says an editorial in the New Orleans Times Picayune (September 7). "They have produced an improved and faster machine for prompt testing in the Delta fields...No longer tractor pulled, the machine is now self-powered and possesses innumerable more of the moist spindles which pull the fiber from the bolls as the stalk is pressed through a channel between revolving drums. The loose cotton is blown through two pipes into bags at the rear. Results of the trials of the new picker will be watched over the South with both fear and hope...The Rust machine has been advertised to pick in five minutes what a man may pick in a day and lessens the weather hazard through equipment to work 24 hours a day...But the concern over the possibilities of the change will be more fitting when, if ever, the machine proves itself. The experts assert that 90 percent of the new farm devices placed in the field for testing are eventually discarded. Fluctuating conditions of climate, terrain and of temperament over widely different areas are more than most agricultural inventions can withstand. We shall have to wait to know if the skill and perseverance of the Rust brothers can overcome the odds against them."

Highway Minnesota is to have a highway 150 miles long, to Laboratory he known as a "highway laboratory" where experiments of various kinds in traffic control are to be tested. The state has more than 11,000 miles in its trunk highway system. The new road will be used to determine such things as the arrangements and designs of signs used for posting. Various speed zones and traffic control will be tried out. (Manufacturers Record, September.)

Forest N. T. Mirov, California Forest and Range Experiment Genetics Station, is author of "Application of Plant Physiology to the Problems of Forest Genetics" in the Journal of Forestry (September). Discussing physiology in relation to cytogenetics, he says: "Physiology of fertilization of forest trees is known only generally. The phenomena of parthenogenesis that have, for example, been reported by Blaringhem in many plants should be studied and, if possible, induced by some physiological means. Since in these methods of regeneration no segregation takes place, it is evident that the process of selection in the progeny is greatly simplified. Parthenogenesis in flowering plants can be induced by certain hormone-like substances from pollen or by sudden cooling of the ovary. In many cases, the causes of parthenogenesis are not known...Great possibilities lie before the work in forest genetics..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 13 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-18.50; cows good 7.00-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-11.15. Feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 120-3/8-123 3/8; No.2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 119 3/8-122 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 96³/₄-100³/₄; No. 1 hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 101³/₄-110³/₄; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 102¹/₂-108¹/₂; Chi. 107¹/₂-111¹/₂; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74¹/₄-76¹/₄; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 98¹/₂-101¹/₂; Chi. 103³/₄-108¹/₂; St. Louis 106; No. 3, Chi. 101¹/₂-107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28¹/₄-28³/₄; K.C. 29³/₄-31³/₄; Chi. 31³/₄-33³/₄; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 33¹/₂-34; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 84-86; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-84; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208-218.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in eastern markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; bulk per ton \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.30-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 80¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-90¢ in consuming centers. New York, U.S. #1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum, Wealthy apples 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ per bushel basket in New York. Michigan Wealthys 65¢-75¢ in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 8.75 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.23 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 8.81 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 8.81 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34³/₄ cents; 91 Score, 34¹/₂ cents; 90 Score, 33¹/₂ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¹/₂-20 cents; S. Daisies, 18¹/₂-19 cents; Y. Americas, 18³/₄-19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-30¹/₂ cents; Standards, 25-25¹/₂ cents; Firsts, 22¹/₂-22³/₄ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 53

Section 1

September 15, 1937

RADIOLOGY CONGRESS

A range of temperature no greater than that between the inside of a refrigerator and a normally comfortable room may have a life and death effect on living matter subjected to X-rays, Dr. Janet Howell Clark of Johns Hopkins University told the International Congress of Radiologists yesterday. Dr. Clark's paper was delivered in the division of radiobiology, composed of research and experimental workers seeking knowledge of what makes living cells behave in different ways when subjected to X-rays. Another contributor was Dr. M. Demerec of Coldspring Harbor, N.Y., who has produced deformities in a strain of flies by X-ray treatment. (Press.)

COTTON CONSUMPTION

Domestic mills opened the new cotton season with the largest consumption ever recorded for August, with one exception, the Census Bureau reported yesterday. Consumption of 604,380 running bales of lint in August was exceeded only by August 1927, when 637,520 bales were used. Domestic cotton consumption established an all-time peak ^{season of 7,944,803 bales for the} last year ending with July. Consumption in March this year of 776,942 bales set an all-time peak for any month. (A.P.)

BRAIN STUDY INSTITUTE

A brain research institute which will be the most complete institution of its kind in the world is about to begin functioning in Washington, says a report in the Washington Post. To be conducted as a unit of Georgetown University, it will be known as the Brain Research Institute of the Georgetown Medical School and its director will be Dr. Othmar Solnitzky. Describing the institute's objectives yesterday, Dr. Solnitzky said its extensive facilities will be placed at the disposal of scholars, experimenters and practitioners from all lands.

ECUADOR'S IMPORT DUTY

Ecuador has suspended the surcharge of 50 percent in the duty on imports from Japan, Czechoslovakia, Algiers, Egypt and Guatemala, the Department of Commerce reported yesterday. Foreign trade students in the department stated that the suspension was likely to be followed by a great influx of Japanese goods, since importers were expected to order a year's supply, anticipating that the suspension would end early next year with a return of surcharges. (New York Times.)

One-Variety Cotton Plan A. G. Swint, in Manufacturers Record (September) describes the one-variety cotton community of Orchard Hill, Georgia. He says in part: "The quantity produced the first year was too small to command any premium in price over the cotton we had been growing, but the second year, through the efforts of our county agent and the experiment station, one of the large tire cord mills recognized the quality of the cotton and the producers received about 50 points premium or \$2.50 a bale. By this time a cotton firm was attracted to the project and by the third year we were getting from \$4 to \$5 a bale premium, and it has averaged about \$5 a bale each year since. Also, the increased yield from the adopted variety resulted in greatly increased profits...When this program started most of us were in debt...What a different picture today. Debts have been paid, new homes have been built and children are being sent to college...This movement has meant so much to us that we are now starting a similar method of growing wheat and oats and expect to include corn as soon as we can..."

St. Louis Floral Conservatory Our floral conservatory in Forest Park, Illinois, of novel construction, is used exclusively for public floral display and is popularly known in St. Louis as the "Jewel Box," says a report in the American City (September). The main display room is 55 by 144 feet in plan by 50 feet high. Ordinary double-strength first-quality glass, 24 by 36 inches, is used. The glass is only in vertical surface, all horizontal roof surfaces being of ordinary wood joists and sheathing construction and insulation and built-up roofing. The frame consists of eight arched-steel ribs formed of standard "H" sections. The building has attracted wide attention, not only for its unusual design but because of the floral displays. There is a considerable portion of permanent planting of palms, ferns and other tropical and subtropical plants. The interior is adaptable to ready changes.

Fiber Box Standards Simplified standards for the corrugated and solid fiber boxes used in canned fruits and vegetables have been approved by National Bureau of Standards and National Container Association. Revised from the original recommendations the standards have been submitted to box manufacturers, canners, carriers and others concerned for consideration and approval. The proposed revision includes recommended inside dimensions of boxes, based on arrangements in the box of stock cans, recently adopted as standard by the canning industry and food distribution. (Food Industries, September.)

Wood Tick Paralysis E. J. Barnett, M.D., author of "Wood Tick Paralysis in Children" in the Journal of the American Medical Association (September 11) says: "Wood tick paralysis in children is acute and progressive but usually afebrile...In a few hours walking and even standing with support become impossible because of the progressive and increasing muscular weakness...Prompt removal of the tick, which is easily accomplished, is always followed by rapid improvement, with complete recovery in about 48 hours. Delayed removal is, in most cases, without avail, because fatal respiratory paralysis develops. In adults and larger animals the paralysis is far less likely to be fatal..."

Frost Warning Service "The work of Floyd D. Young, for years government meteorologist at Pomona, California, is becoming internationally famous," says *Citrus Leaves* (September). "Mr. Young has been conducting since 1924 the frost protection broadcasts during the winter, for the citrus growers, over Radio Station KNX, Los Angeles, and during the apple season in Washington and Oregon. His complete bulletin, published several years ago, on citrus fruit protection, has been made the basis of a booklet by Egan & Williams, of Oakleigh, Victoria, Australia, and is set forth in a recent issue of the *Citrus News*, published in Melbourne."

Cotton Cleaning Plant "A new development, watched closely by cotton-minded Californians as being likely to add values to the state's crop, is a plant for cleaning 'dirty cotton' established by a cotton company of Los Angeles," says *Business Week* (September 11). "Dirty cotton is the fag end of the crop, picked boll and all, because the fiber cannot be picked alone. It brings the grower a price much lower than the main crop, it being used chiefly for upholstery, mattresses and coarse yarns. Under the new process, the fag end cotton gleanings are put through a cleaning calculated to remove boll fragments and dirt, leaving fiber suitable for spinning and weaving into staple fabrics."

Sugar Quotas Aid Trade Secretary of State Hull said recently that the realignment of sugar quota deficiencies, increasing the quotas of the Dominican Republic and Peru, would materially aid foreign trade relations with Latin America. The reallocations were made under the 1937 sugar act and were announced by Secretary Wallace. (*Wall Street Journal*.)

Engineering School To provide British farmers and their workers with theoretical and practical instruction in the use and care of modern farm power machinery, the Henry Ford Institute of Agricultural Engineering was opened recently at Boreham, Essex, adjoining the Fordson Estate Farms. Regular courses at the institute have been arranged for farmers, their sons and farm workers generally. In addition, special courses will be available to tractor dealers' mechanics and salesmen. Short courses will be arranged for farmers who cannot attend the regular courses. The need for such an institute has been created by the remarkable spread of mechanization in British farming, with its consequent demand for new technical knowledge and skill on the part of farm workers. (*Farm Implements News*, September 9.)

Spectrograph Tests Foods Dealers in "repackaged" foods and others who might care to tamper with a nation's groceries now have a new enemy to face--the spectrograph. By its use, manufacturers who fear that their trade names are being taken in vain, can now check simply, quickly and effectively on whether a product actually sold is the real article. Use of the spectrograph for this and other analytic purposes was reported recently to the Food Technology Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by Prof. George R. Harrison of M.I.T. In addition to safeguarding public health from possible dangerous contamination, food packers can put in their products quantities of a harmless substance so small that only the spectrograph will detect them. (*Science Service*.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-18.50; cows good 7.25-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.00; vealers good and choice 11.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.35-13.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.50-13.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 122-125; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 121-124; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 97 3/8-101 3/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 102 3/8-111 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105-108; Chi. 109 1/4-111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 75 1/8-77 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 100-102 1/2; Chi. 105 3/4-108 1/2; St. Louis 107; No. 3, Chi. 103 3/4-107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 5/8-29 1/2; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 31 3/4-32 1/2; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 33 1/2-34; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 84-87; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-84; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211-212.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.00 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 45¢-70¢ per 50 pound sack in city markets. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.40 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.10 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 65¢-\$1.00 per 50 pound sack in the East; 73¢-83¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75-90¢ in consuming centers. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Wealthy apples 85¢-\$1.00 and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ per bushel basket in New York. Michigan, Wealthys 65¢-80¢ in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 8.76 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.17 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 8.86 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 8.84 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 34 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2-20 cents; S. Daisies, 19-19 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-30 1/2 cents; Standards, 24 1/2-25 1/2 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 54

Section 1

September 16, 1937

CROP CONTROL CONFERENCE The proposal of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to tighten production control on major crops next year had the support last night of farm leaders who administer federal agricultural programs throughout the country, according to an Associated Press report. State leaders, who discussed details of the 1938 farm program behind closed doors with AAA officials, declared the proposal would coincide with broad new farm legislation Congress is expected to enact. H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, asserted the state committeeman approved major points in the proposed 1938 program and suggested some changes in minor details. He said the AAA probably would announce broad outlines of the new program this week.

FRANC AT LOW LEVEL "Left to its own devices and unsupported by the French equalization fund, the franc yesterday fell to a new low level of 145.625 for sterling and 29.375 to the dollar, lower than it had been in eleven years," reports P. J. Philip in a Paris wireless to the New York Times. "Following a deliberate policy, the government made no effort to check the rate of decline, preferring, according to a statement made in official quarters, to let the franc find its own level under attack and keep its gold reserve intact for use..."

COTTON LABOR SHORTAGE Cotton farmers, a number of them armed, yesterday stood guard over fields in Warren County, Georgia, to prevent a threatened walkout. Following an alleged attempt by farmers of an adjoining county to entice Negro pickers away by offers of higher wages, Sheriff G. P. Hogan of Warrenton confirmed reports that growers had fired their guns into the air. According to the sheriff, Warren County farmers are paying cotton pickers 40 cents a hundred pounds "which we think is good pay". Meanwhile, in Macon, sixty-nine more laborers on Works Progress Administration payrolls were requisitioned to begin picking cotton in Bibb County fields or face permanent release from relief rolls. (Press.)

MEXICAN IMPORT TAX Mexico's world-wide tax on imported merchandise went into effect yesterday, says a Mexico City report to the New York Times. The tax must be paid at Mexican consulates by shippers before goods can be sent to Mexico. The new import tax law calls for an advance payment of 3 percent on the full amount of the shipment.

Crushed Peaches The fruit products division of the University of California has developed a new product, "crushed peaches." The peaches are selected at a degree of ripeness when they have full sugar and flavor but still retain firmness enough to make golden lumps in a light syrup. Crushed peaches will be packed for ice creams, peach ice, whips, cake filling and puddings. (Business Week, September 11.)

Grassland Congress D. H. Robinson, writing in The Estate Magazine (September, London) on the recent international grassland congress, says in part: "That Professor Stapledon had not exaggerated the importance of grassland and the need for research into problems associated with it was abundantly shown by several of the delegates from the United States. C. R. Enlow, of the Soil Conservation Service at Washington, demonstrated the awful results which follow the neglect of forests and grass in large continents. His lantern slides of the effects of soil erosion provided convincing testimony that grass may indeed be the savior of mankind. Over one hundred million acres in the United States are practically worthless for cropping and another hundred million acres are moving that way. A heavy covering of grass had been found to reduce erosion practically to zero. W. R. Chapline stated that three-quarters of the farm and pasture land of the range area of the U.S.A. had declined during the last thirty years, with the result that livestock production had declined also, and serious social problems had arisen as well."

Future Inventions New inventions, says Dr. William Field Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist, are going to turn the world topsy-turvy and change most everything. The home, he says, will not become merely a "parking place for the night". There will be new types of home recreation furnished by the radio and television. Inventions which record a telephone message will leave a bulletin in the home. He predicts talking books may mean more family reading and wireless will make it possible to print a newspaper in the home. "Electricity will multiply the home conveniences which now are measured in the thousands," he says. The trailer will change the nature of the summer and winter vacation dwellings. Transportation inventions, he asserts, are breaking down local government. "Government will probably tend toward a greater centralization," he predicts, "because of the airplane, bus, truck, radio, telephone and the various uses to which the wire and wireless may be placed." Dr. Ogburn says the mechanical cotton picker, tractor, corn harvester, cultivator and other types of power-driven machines are doing for agriculture what steam did for the handicrafts. "One immediate effect of these inventions is to produce rural technological unemployment which will mean a surplus of farmers; and farming will have no such expansion as did urban industries to absorb the unemployment. A much larger effect of the coming of power to agriculture is the greater commercialization of agriculture and the reduction of the percentage of subsistence farming. These forces will mean either the creation of subsidiary marketing and credit institutions to suit agricultural conditions or the modification of the urban types to make them more adaptable to agriculture..." (A.P.)

Radiometer Signals Fog Fog, shipping's deadliest enemy, appears one step nearer defeat with the announcement of successful heavy weather signaling by means of the Hayes radiometer, says a Science Service report. Tests have proved the practicability of the radiometer, originally invented as an extremely sensitive device for measuring heat radiation, its inventor, Hammond V. Hayes of Boston, reports in the September issue of the Review of Scientific Instruments. The instrument makes practical the long-hoped-for means of signaling by use of heat radiation instead of light. Heat rays penetrate foggy and thick atmosphere much more strongly than does light. In Boston harbor last winter signals were sent successfully a distance of more than a mile and a half on days when visibility was so poor that objects situated much nearer than the heat source could not be picked out.

Regulation of Sugar "Another chapter is added to the extended chronicle of sugar regulation in various parts of the world, by the account in this issue of the successful operation of Azucar S.A. in Mexico," says Facts About Sugar editorially (September). "It is noteworthy that Mexico, after trying out the control of the sugar industry by direct governmental action with no degree of success, turned the task over to the sugar producers themselves, who have made a much better job of it. The government holds a restraining hand over the industry by stipulating that its assent must be had if prices are to be raised...In this matter Mexico not only has profited from her own earlier experience but has followed the example of the majority of the countries in which some form of control over sugar production and marketing is attempted. As is pointed out by Dr. O. W. Willcox in his book, 'Can Industry Govern Itself?', regulation of the sugar industry in most cases means regulation by the industry. Even where government reserves to itself a high degree of authority, those who actually produce the sugar are permitted in practice to determine most questions for themselves. It is only when they are unable to agree, or when they adopt a course that is regarded as inimical to the general public interest, that state intervention takes place."

Green Celery "One of the developments in celery culture during the past season has been the increasing demand for Pascal or green celery," says Col. L. Brown in Country Gentleman (September). "Often referred to as Utah type celery, it has been extensively grown in Utah for several years. Results have been so satisfactory that other celery-growing states planted commercial acreages last season. Michigan and Colorado both had moderate acreages last year and California planted a much larger acreage than ever before...Pacific Coast and Mountain states markets are furnishing a ready outlet for the Pascal type. More recently the Mississippi Valley has been taking more of this kind of celery. So far it has not become well established in eastern markets...It appears to have definite possibilities and growers in many sections might well experiment with it."

Banana Mulch "Growers of vegetables are interested in a demonstration at the Waltham, Mass., market garden field station which uses as a mulch for vegetables a sweet smelling fibrous product made from banana stalks which were shredded after the sap had been pressed out," says New England Homestead.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-18.75; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.75; vealers good and choice 11.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.35-12.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 121-3/8-124 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 120 3/8-123 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 96 5/8-100 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 101 5/8-110 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105-108; Chi. 109-111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 1/2-108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 75-77; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 99 1/2-102 1/2; Chi. 105 3/4-110 1/2; St. Louis 108; No. 3 Chi. 104 3/4-108 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29-29 1/2; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 32-32 3/4; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 33 1/2; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-84; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211-221.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 80¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 70¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.45-\$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 95¢-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$12-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan sacked Round type 70¢-80¢ per 50 pounds in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 85¢-\$1; f.o.b. sales of Wealthys 60¢ in Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 8.86 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.13 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 9.01 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 8.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2-20 cents; S.Daisies, 19-19 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-30 1/2 cents; Standards, 24 1/2-25 1/2 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 55

Section 1

September 17, 1937

FABRIC CONTENT IDENTIFICATION Marking the first time that an industry has proposed that all fabric content be identified, producers of synthetic yarns yesterday presented and approved nine tentative fair trade practice rules intended as the basis for establishing principles and standards for identification and advertising of all textiles. The action was taken at a conference held under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission. Matthew O'Brien, counsel, presented the proposed rules on behalf of the industry as represented by the Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Producers Group, comprising the leading makers of synthetic yarns and fabrics. (New York Times.)

PHILIPPINE FREE TRADE A Manila report by the Associated Press says Philippine sugar and tobacco producers yesterday told the joint preparatory committee that free trade with the United States in the volume provided by the Independence Act should be continued indefinitely. The Philippine Sugar Association brief said termination of free trade would be disastrous to Filipinos. The Manila Tobacco Association advocated abolition of the export taxes. The Hemp Tobacco Association advocated that limitations imposed by the Tydings-McDuffie Act be restored and the industry be allowed to ship into the United States unlimited excesses by paying the duty.

CANADIAN APPLE LOSS A Halifax report by the Canadian Press says Annapolis apple growers confirm the estimates of 600,000 barrels, valued at about \$1,500,000 as their loss in two gales which swept through the Nova Scotia fruit belt early Sunday and again Tuesday. All of the major fruit-growing counties put losses at about 40 percent of the apples remaining on the trees.

RURAL SALES INCREASE Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas were about 3 percent higher in dollar volume in August than for the same month last year, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. Sales increased 8 percent from July to August, which was less than the usual seasonal amount. Total sales for the first eight months of the year were about 11 1/2 percent above those for the same period last year. (Press.)

Listed Corn "A dual pneumatic-tire attachment, for use on a
Attachment tractor when cultivating listed corn, has been devised
 by E. V. Collins, agricultural engineer at Iowa State
College," says S. H. Beck, Jr., in Country Gentleman (September). "It
is adapted to use on any cultivating-type tractor having adjustable
wheel spacing. It consists of a standard rim welded to a 12-inch spac-
ing band which is clamped to the spokes of the regular wheel. This makes
the tire centers about 15 inches apart. The dual attachment is used
only on one side of the tractor and is set up to straddle the ridge.
The tire on the opposite side is centered on the ridge. With this equip-
ment there is no trouble with slipping off the ridges unless the front
wheels get off. These can be forced back by using the brakes and, with
the tire equipment described, the rear wheels will climb back on the
ridges quickly."

Colombian The Bulletin of the Pan American Union (September)
Land Tenure in an item on the land tenure law in Colombia, says: "All
 rural land owned by private individuals is presumed to be
private property and not public land. Ownership is defined as consisting
of 'economic exploitation' of the land through positive acts of owner-
ship, such as planting, sowing, grazing, or other acts of similar eco-
nomic significance...All rural lands automatically revert to the state
unless ownership, as defined by 'economic exploitation', has been exer-
cised continuously for ten years. The cutting of forests that conserve
or protect the flow of water is prohibited. The government is authorized
to designate zones in which forests, whether on private or public proper-
ty, shall be preserved, in order to conserve or increase the flow of
water. It is also empowered to regulate the industrial utilization of
forest products in general and to designate forest preserves..."

Banana and Two workers of the University of Arizona report in
Milk Diet the Journal of Home Economics (September) on "Metabolic
 Studies of Human Subjects on a Skimmed Milk and Banana
Diet". Reporting studies on the effect of a reducing diet consisting of
approximately one quart of skimmed milk and six bananas on twelve human
subjects over a period of six days, they say: "The widely discussed milk
and banana diet, though very monotonous, is effective in the reducing of
weight of normal women but it tends to reduce the hemoglobin concentra-
tion of the blood and to cause a loss of nitrogen. Substitution of lean
beef for part of the bananas tended to prevent these undesirable changes."

Cooperative Eugene Butler, author of "Why Not Cooperative Gin-
Ginning ning?" in Progressive Farmer (September) says: "...Profit
 and loss figures are endowed with more life and interest
when they are used to tell an amazing success story such as that of the
Quantah, Texas, cooperative gin. This gin has paid its members more
than \$220,000 in patronage dividends since its organization in 1922.
This is equivalent to \$3 a bale on the 70,000 bales ginned in the 13
years. Not only that, but an investment into which farmers put only
\$17,050 is now worth \$94,000. In other words, the members of this gin
have not only received a dividend of \$3 a bale on every bale ginned but
the investment that members made in their association in the form of a

\$25 membership fee is now worth \$140 because of the greater value of their ginning plant. At present the association has a membership of 682. It started operations in 1922 with a plant costing \$32,000. One hundred twenty-five members put up \$25 each and borrowed the remainder. Within three years all indebtedness was paid off, with enough profits left over to pay a dividend of \$17,320."

One-Story Dairy Barn "A one-story dairy barn highly resistant to fire and wind hazards has been designed by agricultural engineers of the University of Wisconsin and is now being constructed on three farms in the state," says S. H. Reck in Successful Farming (September). "Construction material consists of reinforced concrete, hollow tile with brick facing, or stone. The roof is flat with a 4-inch layer of rock wool or other fireproof insulation placed against the rafters. A covering of roofing felt and tar is used on top. The inside is ceiled with metal lath and one inch of cement plaster. The smaller of the two circular structures behind the barn is a silo. The large one is for the storage of dry, chopped hay. The Wisconsin engineers believe the inconvenience of moving whole hay from one barn to another will be overcome by the practice of using chopped hay and alfalfa silage."

Rates for Perishables A move by the Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville railroads to reduce drastically rates on fresh meats and other perishables products from East St. Louis, Illinois, to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in order to meet motor truck competition, was halted recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission suspended until next April 15, pending an investigation, schedules proposing a rate of 27 cents per 100 pounds on fresh meats, packing house products, provisions and dairy products, in mixed carloads. (Wall Street Journal.)

British Food Storage Ice and Cold Storage (London, September) says: "The annual report of the work of the (British) Food Investigation Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research reveals that great advances have been made in the past ten years in the carriage of foodstuffs under refrigeration. On the basis of work carried out in the experimental 'hold' at the Ditton Laboratory, where the conditions operating in a ship's hold at sea can be imitated, a new system of refrigeration by air circulation, based on the use of a 'jacket', has been developed and widely adopted in various forms in new tonnage, and new methods of stowing cargoes of fruit have been devised and tested under commercial conditions. Moreover, the carriage of chilled beef from Australia and New Zealand in an atmosphere containing about 10 percent of carbon dioxide, following the discovery of this method at the Low Temperature Research Station, has developed rapidly. A trial is recorded in the report on the storage of frozen poultry packed in aluminum foil covered on both sides with waxed paper. Some cockerels were stored for five months at -10 degrees in this way. The birds were thawed down, cooked and eaten by several people who without exception found them excellent in every way and indistinguishable from freshly cooked chickens."

Section 3
Market Quotations:

September 16--Livestock at Chi. (closing quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-18.75; cows good 7.59-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.75; vealers good and choice 11.50-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00. Hogs: 169-200 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.15-12.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.90; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1. d.no. spr.wheat* Minneap 121-124; No. 2 d.no. spr.* Minneap 120-123; No. 2 am.dur.* Minneap 95 1/8--99 1/8; No.1 hard amber durum Duluth 100 1/8--109 1/8; No. 2 hard winter* KC 103 3/4-107 1/2; Chi. 107 1/4-109 1/2; No. 2 s.r.wr. St.Louis 107; No. 1. w.wh. Portland 90; No. 2 rye Minneap 75 1/2-77; No. 2 yellow corn KC 99-104; Chi. 108 1/2-113; St.Louis 109 1/2; No. 3 Chi. 107 1/2-112; No. 3 white oats Minneap 28 7/8--29 3/8; KC 30-31; Chi. 31-32; No. 2 malting barley Minneap 86-88; No. 3 good malting Minneap 80-85; No. 2 Minneap 49-51; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap 210-220.

New Jersey sacked cobbler potatoes \$.80-\$1.25 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; 80¢ fob northern and central pts. Wis. sacked cobbler \$1-1.05 carlot sales in Chi; few 75¢ fob Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.65-1.90 carlot sales in Chi. E.Shore Md. and Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.50-2.60 per stave bbl in city markets; \$1.45-1.50 fob East Shore pts. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.10 per bu. hamper in Middle West. New York yellow onions 90¢-\$1.20 per 50 lb sack in eastern cities; 73-93¢ fob Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 70¢ fob West Mich. pts. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40-60¢ per 50 lb sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$13-15 fob Rochester. New York, U.S. #1 2 1/2 in. min. Rhode Is. Greening apples 65-75¢ and Wealthys 75-85¢ per bu. basket in N.Y.C.; Wealthys 50-55¢ fob Rochester.

The average price for middling 7/8 in. spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 pts. from the previous close to 8.75 cents a lb. On the same day last year the price was 12.13 cents. Oct. future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 pts. to 8.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 pts. to 8.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score 35 1/2 cents; 91 score 35 cents; 90 score 34 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at New York were: flats 19 1/2-20 cents; S. Daisies 19-19 1/2 cents; Y. Americas 19 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs mixed colors at New York (Turner Barry Co. quotes) were: specials 25 1/2-30 1/2 cents; standards 24 1/2-25 cents; firsts 23-23 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 56

Section 1

September 20, 1937

URBANISM

REPORT

Recommending that the Federal Government concern itself with the problems of city dwellers as it has with farmers through the Department of Agriculture, the National Resources Committee transmitted to President Roosevelt yesterday a report based on the first national study of urban communities undertaken in the United States. The report, based on a study by the Urbanism Committee for the National Resources Committee, was entitled, "Our Cities—Their Role in the National Economy". In connection with its publication, President Roosevelt, in a statement, said the study officially directed the attention of the United States Government to the role of the city and analysed outstanding city problems. (Press.)

INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCE

Hope that a reciprocal trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States would be concluded soon was expressed yesterday by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, in an international radio broadcast under the sponsorship of the National Peace Conference. Mr. Eden, who spoke from Geneva, said he was confident that an agreement between the two nations for the reduction of customs duties on a most-favored-national basis "would surely redound not only to our own advantage but to that of the whole world." Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who spoke from a New York studio in the same broadcast, warned the nation that a policy of extreme isolation would be doomed to failure, and called for the rebuilding of international commerce through trade agreements as an aid to the maintenance of peace. (Press.)

FRENCH

FRUIT TAX

Through an exchange of notes, the State Department announced yesterday the French Government has agreed to reduce the import license tax on American apples and pears by 50 percent for the season 1937, 1938, and has undertaken not to impose in the future upon the importation of apples and pears any license tax of a protectionate character. In addition, France has agreed to restrict the issuance of import licenses to those having import rights who have undertaken irrevocable commitments for the importation of fruit or who have contracted with a dealer or agent having himself irrevocable commitments, such commitments to be proved by the production of irrevocable bank credits. (Press.)

Fuzzless
Peach

Peaches with smooth, waxy skins like plums, quite free from the fuzz which many persons find objectionable, can now be grown, as a result of a quarter of a century of patient breeding work by Dr. Fred W. Hofmann, research horticulturist of the Virginia Experiment Station. In 1912 he found, among the seedling progeny of the Greensboro peach, one tree bearing fruit with plum-like skin. He named it the plum-peach. He crossed the plum-peach with Elberta and then crossed the hybrid offspring with the J.H. Hale peach, believed to be a seedling variety of Elberta. Further breeding produced the peach Dr. Hofmann was looking for; waxy skinned, fuzzless, good-sized, round and evenly shaped. The flesh is yellowish around the pit, stone free and small, flavor and texture superior. The skin color is reddish orange yellow, with a wash of attractive dark carmine. (Science News Letter, September 18.)

Ram Truck
Selling

"An innovation in promoting improved sheep-breeding stock was begun by Michigan State three years ago with ram trucks," says Joseph E. Ryan, in Country Gentleman (September). "The method differs from the auction in that prices are fixed. Reputable breeders with surplus males of merit are first contacted by the school, then county agents of the territory to be covered are asked to arrange dates for sheep extension meetings, notifying local sheep owners. Then the college sends out its truck accompanied by two or three sheep extension men and about 20 selected rams are collected from the breeders. They proceed to points where sheep farmers are gathered to see the demonstration. The college men go over the rams, explaining the wool and mutton virtues and deficiencies of each. The tour proceeds leisurely until all the sheep are sold. Sheep-breeding standards in Michigan have advanced in recent years more rapidly than in any other midwest state. The University of Wisconsin also sent out a ram truck last year disposing of about sixty sheep over a 2-week period..."

Argentine Land
Settlements

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has ordained that in the future national lands for agricultural or grazing purposes shall be granted only to settlers with families. Such lands may not be granted to incorporated companies unless the latter's principal object is to settle in national territories farmer families who will eventually become owners of small holdings. Incorporated companies occupying state lands without a contract at the time the decree was issued must abandon them within a year. The increasing demand for public land by farm workers who have a small capital made it possible to inaugurate this new policy. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, September.)

Uniform
Berry Pack

Uniform packing of strawberries in North Carolina during the past season resulted in a 30 percent increase in prices to growers, according to a report from the N.C. Department of Agriculture. As part of a packing experiment key men were asked to grade their berries according to federal, state, competitive and trade grades. One grower received 80 cents more on the crate for berries packed by regulations than for those packed by his previous method. Another, using federal and state standards, sold his berries for \$1 over the average market price. (American Fruit Grower, September.)

Prefabricated Houses J. P. Simpson and Edmund L.C. Swan, writing on "Improvements in the Lumber Industry" in The Annals (September) say in one paragraph: "The prefabricated house offers another promising outlet for lumber. Partial prefabrication of materials is more promising than the manufacture of the entire house. Lumber cut to dimension may be bought today, thus greatly reducing the waste and the labor necessary in building a house. All the pieces used in the frame are cut to measurement and plywood is used on the exterior walls and the subflooring in place of lumber. The ceiling and the interior walls are of the same material instead of lath and plaster, and may be painted, covered with wall paper, or stained and polished, giving it its beautiful natural appearance. This not only makes for a stronger construction, but is far more economical."

Ramie Fibre Production "The installation at Live Oak, Florida, of the first production unit for ramie fibre at the experimental farm of the Plant Reduction Corporation marks the culmination of more than two years laboratory and field research work," says Louis C. Wadsworth in a report in the Florida Times Union (September 13). "It also heralds the dawn of a new industrial era for the northeastern Florida, persons here believe...This is declared the first instance in which laboratory results have justified the investment of capital in a combined ramie factory. 'Although the fibre offers the most dramatic possibilities, ramie will be a source of valuable byproducts for which there is already a market far in excess of the supply that will be available for many years,' a plant spokesman said. 'One of them is a material available for dilution of the costly phenol-formaldehyde used in the manufacture of bakelite and other plastics, which would reduce by at least 10 percent the amount of that expensive substance now used. Another is a material valuable in the solvent processing of petroleum. Then, of course, there is a high yield of cellulose.'..."

Farm Buying Power Up Catalog divisions of mail order houses, farm equipment makers and other enterprises depending directly on rural prosperity continue to find the farmer both able and willing to purchase generously, says a report from the Wall Street Journal Chicago Bureau. Based on statistical information now available the view for the coming months is likewise encouraging. Rural buying so far in 1937 has been vigorously on the upgrade but those who follow the situation closely believe that this year's increased rural wealth has by no means as yet been discounted, mainly because the bulk of it reaches the farmer's purse late in the year.

Electric Bull Exercisers "...Recently developed mechanical equipment has been designed to exercise bulls automatically," says T. E. Hienton, Indiana Experiment Station, in Country Gentleman (September). "These exercisers are powered by electric motors and resemble very much the old 'horsepowers' which were so familiar about the beginning of the present century. The chief difference lies in the fact that the machine leads the bull around in a circle instead of the horse or other animal walking around pulling the machine. Motors range from one-half to one horsepower in size and the number of bulls exercised may be as many as six at one time. The motor usually turns the outfit so that the bulls walk about one and a half a miles per hour."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-18.75; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.75; vealers good and choice 11.50-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.09. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.15-12.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.65-12.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 122 1/8-125 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 121 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 96 1/2-100 1/2; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 101 1/2-110 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 104 3/4-109 1/2; Chi. 108-111 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 1/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 91 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 1/4-78 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 101-107 1/2; Chi. 111 1/2-118 3/4; St. Louis 115 1/2; No. 3, Chi. 109 3/4-117 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/4-29 1/4; K.C. 30-31 1/2; Chi. 31-32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 86-89; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-95; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211-222.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 75¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago, 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 60¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 80¢-82¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.25 in city markets. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40¢-55¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; sacked per ton \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples, 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 60¢-75¢ in New York; and 55¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 8.70 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.12 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 8.85 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.84 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2-20 cents; S.Daisies, 19-19 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-31 cents; Standards, 25-25 1/2 cents; Firsts, 23 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 57

Section 1

September 21, 1937

RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

"Within a year or two, Europe will face an economic collapse such as this country experienced in 1929, or a military catastrophe, unless the program of international reciprocal trade pacts is carried through, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said at Boston yesterday at the opening of the ninth annual Boston Conference on Distribution," reports Thomas F. Conroy in a report to the New York Times. "He called for a return of a 'reign of law' in the world. He declared that the world economic situation was chaotic, with 75 percent of the political difficulties having their origin in economic causes and trade barriers..."

P.R. SUGAR COOPERATIVE

A San Juan cable to the New York Times says Puerto Rico's first cooperative sugar enterprise, which is financed by the government, showed a profit of \$232,000 on the first crop harvested, according to the liquidation report just completed. A total of 32,000 tons of sugar produced sold for \$2,102,538 at prices ranging from \$3.47 to \$3.05 a hundred pounds. The profit was not as large as was expected and steps already have been taken to decrease costs and increase production of the next crop.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL

The National Emergency Council, at one time one of the most influential organizations in the New Deal but in recent months one of gradually diminishing importance with the passing of the emergency, was ordered abolished by President Roosevelt yesterday, effective December 31. In an Executive order for its cessation he directed that its records and equipment be transferred to the Bureau of the Budget. No mention was made of personnel. (Press.)

MICHIGAN FRUIT CROP

Michigan's 1937 peach crop, nearly 1,000,000 bushels larger than normal, is being aided by the unseasonably cold weather of the past two weeks, fruit men said yesterday. Cold weather has retarded ripening of peaches. Apples also will be aided by cold weather, according to County Agent Harry Lurkins. Southwestern Michigan's production is a large part of the state's total apple crop, estimated at nearly 14,000,000 bushels this year, against an average of 7,000,000 bushels. (New York Times.)

Medicine and Chemistry Science (September 17) prints the address of the President of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Edward R. Weidlein--A World of Change. He says in part: "The results of teamwork between chemists and medical scientists have been of outstanding importance. Woven throughout the whole progress of investigations is ample human drama cloaked from the layman by such chemical names as hydroxyethylhydrocupreine, apocupreine, ethylapocupreine, hydroxyethylapocupreine and other necessarily abstruse terms...A good example is some work that has been under way since 1926 on the treatment of pneumonia. Briefly, the problem was less to find a compound effective with pneumonia and allied diseases than to find one that would not harm the eyes. Certain of the cinchona alkaloids were known to be effective in treating pneumonia, but they were not to be used without great probability of eye damage. Such a dilemma is, of course, a challenge to the chemist and to the physician. The results so far indicate the discovery of cinchona alkaloid derivatives, as new compounds, which give the profession of medicine what it has long sought--a safe treatment of all types of pneumonia which will not harm the human eye and therefore can be both effective and safe. To date, close to eighty preparations have been tested biologically by the medical collaborators."

A.I.V. Alfalfa Three workers of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture report in the Journal of Dairy Science (September) on "Chemical Changes in the Making of A.I.V. Alfalfa Silage and Nutritive Qualities of Milk Produced Therefrom". The summary says: "Alfalfa ensiled by the A.I.V. method showed large gains in amino and soluble nitrogen but only small increases in ammonia nitrogen. The carotene value increased but it is doubtful that the increase represents carotene. Bacteriological platings showed large numbers of microorganisms (10-200 million per gm. of silage) to be present at various times during the fermentation. The production of volatile acids, ethyl alcohol and lactic acid indicated that microorganisms similar to those present in corn silage were active. When the alfalfa was ensiled without the addition of acid, enormous numbers of bacteria developed, and produced large quantities of ammonia and butyric acid. Feeding of A.I.V. alfalfa silage to dairy cows through the winter months produced a milk with 50 percent more carotene and 40 percent more vitamin A than milk produced on a well-balanced winter ration. Butterfat from cows on pasture contained from 50 to 100 percent more carotene and about 30 percent more vitamin A than butterfat produced from A.I.V. silage. Green alfalfa fed on the same dry weight basis as A.I.V. silage also increased the vitamin A potency of the butterfat over the A.I.V. values. Rats fed on mineralized milk produced by cows fed A.I.V. alfalfa grew more rapidly than rats fed mineralized winter milk. There was no appreciable difference in the growth of rats fed milk produced from A.I.V. silage, green alfalfa, or pasture."

Sheep by Air Ten thousand sheep are being transported by plane across the Kara Kum desert from state farms to collective farmers of the Tashauz area, Tass, Soviet news agency, reports. Expensive as air transport is, it has been found cheaper to take the sheep on the 3-hour trip than it would be to drive them 325 miles across the desert, where food supply and protection constitute major problems. (Science Service.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, associate botanist, \$3,200;
 assistant botanist, \$2,600, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Applications must be on file not later than: (a) October 18, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) October 21, if received from the following states--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Texas News- "Texas publishers in their semi-annual meeting re-
print Plant cently subscribed \$250,000 in stock of the East Texas
 newsprint mill which virtually assures construction of
the several million dollar plant at Lufkin," says Editor & Publisher (September 18). "Total subscriptions have reached \$6,250,000. The mill will turn out 50,000 tons of newsprint and 40,000 tons of high-grade kraft pulp annually...The mill when completed would provide an annual payroll for wood and plant operations of more than \$1,500,000 and will employ some 1,000 men...There is available within a radius of 50 miles of Lufkin more than 2 3/4 million acres of timber-growing land in small and large ownership which includes two forest areas of about 375,000 acres owned by the Forest Service," said the announcement. "The pine timber of this entire area is renewing itself at the rate of more than 1 1/2 million cord per year. The supply of timber, if all used, would provide enough pulpwood for 10 mills the capacity of that proposed."...

Artificial An article, "Keys to Good Ginning," by George Wolf,
Cotton in American Cotton Grower (September) says in part:
Driers "Many ginners have installed artificial driers which, if
 cotton is only green or damp and not actually wet, will
place it in proper condition at a cost very small in comparison with the increased value that comes from better grades...The drier has proven itself and is being manufactured by several concerns. Over 600 have been installed and will be in use this season. This present-day machinery is very effective and will correct many of the ill effects of improper harvesting, but is not a completely effective substitute for common sense methods and is likely to defeat the very purpose for which it was installed by encouraging the farmers to carelessness in the belief that all their mistakes will be corrected at the gin...All in all, the problem of ginning seems to boil down to one requiring cooperation on the part of ginner and farmer."

Game Fish "'Soil erosion is diminishing the stock of game fish,"
Preservation says E. G. Holt, head of the wildlife section of the Soil
 Conservation Service," says Hunter Trader Trapper edi-
torially (September). "...There is another more fundamental biological aspect which is not so readily seen or understood. There are in most waters millions of minute organisms such as insects, crawfish, etc., which in turn make up the food of game fishes. Light is essential to these small plants. In the darkened waters of silt ridden streams from which even a small percentage of the normal light is obscured, they perish...Three billion tons of soil are annually being washed from sloping fields and pastures into the fishing waters of the country, becoming a liability rather than an asset to the nation. 'Until this is stopped,' says Mr. Holt, 'there is little reason to expect more fish or better fishing over a great part of the country.'"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 20 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-18.75; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.75; vealers good and choice 11.50-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.15-12.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 97-101; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 102-111; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. St. Louis 108 - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 92; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $77\frac{1}{4}$ - $78\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95-99 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 100; No. 3, Chi. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 $\frac{7}{8}$ -29- $\frac{7}{8}$; K. C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ -32; Chi. 32-32 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 86-89; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-85; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-218.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.20 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; 77¢-97¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Round type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-85¢ and Wealthys 65¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Wealthys 50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Wealthys 60¢-75¢ in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 8.59 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.89 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 8.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 8.72 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Prepared by BAE.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 58

Section 1

September 22, 1937

TRADE ACT UPHELD

A second attempt to upset the constitutionality of the reciprocal trade agreements act in the United States Customs Court resulted yesterday in a setback to those challenging the law. Without ruling on the constitutionality of the measure, the Customs Court dismissed a suit brought by George C. Wislar of Bridgeport, Conn., importer of German files, who sought to obtain the same rate of duty for German products as accorded those of Sweden and other nations under the reciprocal trade agreement that this country has with Sweden. Powers granted the President under the law and used by him to exclude Germany from benefits of tariff concession granted other countries were challenged as an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress in the suit. (New York Times.)

P.I. PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Manila has opened a national produce exchange to handle future and spot transactions in sugar, rice and any other Philippine staples as the demand may arise, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. Exchange transactions are free from sales tax, except where there is an actual physical transfer of the goods. The rate of commission is one-half of 1 percent, paid by both the buyer and seller on every sale. (Press.)

PWA FINAL ALLOTMENTS

The flow of PWA dollars into the Nation's construction industries was cut short yesterday by the President, with approval of final allotments under the 1937 public works extension act. From now on the Public Works Administration, earliest of the New Deal's attempts to stimulate recovery, will exist only as an administrative agency, winding up projects already approved. In a statement the President was represented as believing the PWA has "fulfilled its obligation under the present law" and the "economic extremity" which made PWA priming necessary had passed. (Washington Post.)

COTTON SPINNING

The Census Bureau reported today that the cotton spinning industry had operated during August at 130.5 percent of capacity, compared with 121.9 percent during July this year and 115.8 percent during August last year. (A.P.)

Section 2

Reducing Farm Operations Agricultural Engineering (September) says editorially: "G. D. Jones has hinted at the prospect of further combining agricultural operations to minimize the number of required times over the ground to produce and harvest any given crop. Between some operations there is necessarily a time lag imposed by biological, soil-conditioning, or crop-conditioning requirements. The grain combine cannot profitably follow along immediately behind the drill. But the grain combine has provided an example of how a time lag, due to a customary crop-conditioning process, can be avoided. Possibly there are some other time lags in agricultural operations that can profitably be avoided...It seems possible that with many crops, operations during the growing stage could be reduced in number and cost by combining functions performed on each trip through the field. The functions to be accomplished may include moisture conservation, and weed, pest and disease control, together with positive steps to improve crop development. Necessary timing for effectiveness will limit the combining possibilities, but should still leave opportunities worth investigating...The combine idea is a basic concept in farm-equipment development. Every two or more functions which might be performed at the same time on the same materials, or over the same area, invite investigation of the possibilities of their being combined."

Arctic Weather Reports Commenting on the fact that "at least one London newspaper has been publishing daily a weather report from the region of the North Pole along with similar reports from New York and various Continental capitals," Nature (London, September 4) says: "Such observations are not at present of great importance to weather forecasters, because the normal travel of weather systems generally tends to be circumpolar, and, moreover, the gap between the Pole and other arctic weather stations--even Spitsbergen--is a very wide one, so wide that it is impracticable to complete a system of isobars to cover the polar regions. But as a landmark in the gradual spreading of a network of observing stations over the whole world, this event is important. Owing to the drift of the ice, a permanent station at the North Pole is impracticable, but the Russian station from which the published observations have been received has apparently not drifted very far from the Pole yet..."

Cosmetic Censor Business Week (September 18) says: "The American Medical Association Committee on Advertising of Cosmetics and Soaps, headed by Dr. Paul Leech, director of the Division of Food, Drugs and Physical Therapy, will not award a seal of approval like the Council on Foods, but it will permit qualified products to use in general advertising the phrase 'Accepted for Advertising in Publications of the American Medical Association'. Cosmetics and soaps whose representations fail to square with recognized scientific facts will probably find themselves subjected to general criticism in articles on the general state of cosmetic advertising ethics to be regularly published in the Journal and in Hygeia. However, Dr. Leech has indicated that before any such drastic action is taken, the advertisers will be afforded ample opportunity to bring their copy into conformity with the A.M.A. standards..."

British Wheat Ruling The (British) Ministry of Agriculture has revoked the wheat (quota payments) No. 2 order of 1937 which as from April 18 last suspended liability of millers and importers of flour to make quota payments under the wheat act, says a London report in the Wall Street Journal. New orders have been made. First is an order which prescribes the quantity of home grown millable wheat of their own growing which the minister anticipates will be sold by registered growers during the cereal year. The second order prescribes that the quota payment shall be reimposed with respect to deliveries of flour at the rate of 2.4 pence per cwt., equivalent to 6 pence per sack of 250 pounds.

Cottonseed Processing "Increased yield of superior quality oil, with materially less cooking time, has been demonstrated as a new avenue to increased profits in cotton processing by pilot plant experiments recently completed at the University of Tennessee's Engineering Experiment Station," says R. Brooks Taylor, University of Tennessee, in Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering (September). "This work, culminating an 8-year program of investigation into the characteristics and processing of cottonseed, has shown that accurate control of the moisture content of the cooked seed, in conjunction with pressure cooking at temperatures considerably higher than those met in usual practice, is capable of increasing the oil production by as much as 10 pounds per ton of seed. At the same time, it has been found possible to produce both oil and cake of greater uniformity and of as good or better quality than by earlier processes, to increase the capacity of the equipment and to reduce the steam consumption..."

Washington Highway Code "Over a span of many years, extending from 1854 to the legislative period of this year, in the state of Washington, periodic legislation had created a great volume of highway laws in which duplication and conflict caused endless confusion," says Victor J. Brown, in Roads and Streets (September). "To simplify procedure and to eliminate obsolete and antiquated provisions of the then existing highway law, a new highway code was enacted. Modern, inclusive provisions replaced the horse and buggy provisions under which the Washington State Department of Highways had been operating. Good roads associations and automobile clubs took an active part in educating the legislators and the people of Washington to the necessity for a new code. Director of Highways, L. V. Murrow, believes that Washington is the first state to codify its highway laws. Other states have collected the laws together in one volume but Washington enacted an entirely new and modern code..."

Cheese Label Law California has a cheese labeling law which requires that all cheese sold at retail in the state must be labeled according to its variety, and marked as to whether it is whole milk cheese, part skim milk, or skim milk products, according to the California Department of Agriculture. Cheese manufactured in California must show the factory number of the establishment where it was manufactured. Cheese made outside the state must be marked with the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, September 10.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-19.00; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.50; vealers good and choice 11.50-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.60; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $97\frac{1}{2}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 111-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $77\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95-98; Chi. $104\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 96; No. 3, Chi. $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 29 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -30 $1\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $30\frac{3}{4}$ -32; Chi. $33\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 34; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 86-89; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-85; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $205\frac{1}{2}$ - $214\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobbers 90¢-\$1.20 in the East; 52¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 95¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40¢-55¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East; 76¢-97¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.20 in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.40 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 65¢-75¢, Wealthys 65¢-85¢ and McIntosh \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 1 car 60¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling $7\frac{7}{8}$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 8.57 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.99 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 8.73 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.69 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S. Daisies, 19- $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $28\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 59

Section 1

September 23, 1937

EUROPEAN TRADE ACCORD

A Rome report by the Associated Press says diplomatic sources disclosed last night that revision of the economic accords among Italy, Austria and Hungary was under negotiation. They predicted that when Premier Benito Mussolini returns from his visit to Chancellor Adolf Hitler in Germany, considerable changes will have been made in the preferential customs agreement known as the Semmering accord. Germany is a fourth signatory. Italy is dissatisfied with the provision that imports from Austria and Hungary require her to pay 20 percent in cash and 80 percent in goods. She wants the cash percentage reduced. Another reason is that Yugoslavia wants to join the Semmering accord.

SCURVY IN CANADA

Scurvy, the dread disease which results from malnutrition, has appeared in the prairie drought belt, J. G. Gardiner, Canadian Agricultural Minister, said yesterday, and the government will combat it by shipping carloads of fresh fruits, vegetables and other commodities to the suffering areas. "There have been reports from prairie medical men that they have seen signs of scurvy for the first time," he stated. The government will buy 700,000 tons of hay and straw, the entire surplus available in Manitoba, to supply feed and fodder for the Saskatchewan and Alberta drought regions. (Canadian Press.)

TEXTILE BUSINESS

Considerable pickup in textile business is forecast by Fred Allen, secretary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, according to a Charlotte (N.C.) report to the New York Times. With improvement in sight, yarn manufacturers here and in Gastonia believe that present curtailment will not be necessary much longer. Mr. Allen said numbers of mills in the Carolinas and through the South have been cutting production several weeks. Some operate full time several weeks and then shut down a week, while others operate on a 64-hour week schedule for the two shifts instead of the regular two 40-hour shifts per week.

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade of the United States in July increased over July 1936, in respect to all geographical grand divisions and almost all 51 countries listed by the Department of Commerce, an analysis made public yesterday disclosed. With an increase of nearly 49 percent in exports in the year and one of nearly 36 percent in imports, total exports in July amounted to \$268,185,000, with imports of \$265,349,000. (Press.)

R.R. Forest
Program

To insure a continuing supply of wood for pulp mills located on Seaboard Air Line rails as well as for other southeastern industries, the railway has recently started a forestry program in the area served by its lines. The first step is the appointment of Albert E. Wackerman as industrial forester. He spent seven years in the U.S. Forest Service in Minnesota and the Lakes region and for the past three years or so has worked for the Southern Pine Association. In the promotion of its forestry program the railway will work with land owners, pulp and paper companies and national and state foresters. (Business Week, September 18.)

Michigan
Egg Grading

"John B. Strange, commissioner of the Michigan State Department of Agriculture, recently announced the signing of a contract with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the establishment in Michigan of federal grades for eggs," says the Michigan Farmer editorially (September 11). "At the same time he cancelled the departmental rule providing for the sale of eggs by the pound, adopted over a year and a half ago. Four grades have been established, Michigan Fancy and Michigan Grades A, B and C...Federal grades should be especially advantageous on the 15 percent of Michigan's 80 million dozen eggs laid annually that are shipped to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago each year but they should also prove profitable on the remainder of the crop used in the state."

Damming
Attachment

"A deep furrow seeding and summer fallowing machine with a basin damming attachment now is on the market to meet the popular demand for a machine practical for any ordinary tillage, seeding, summer fallow or narrow row crop work," says Kansas Farmer (September 11). "An 8-foot machine may be equipped with three 16-inch heavy duty duckfoot sweeps on the front boot pipe; four 9-inch standard lister bottoms on the rear boot pipe and a 4-row damming attachment on the rear. Thus the 16-inch duckfoots may be set to run at a depth of from 2 to 4 inches, the bottoms may be set from 4 to 6 inches and also may be equipped with a subsoiler to cut deeper into the bottom of the furrow. Dams may be placed at practically any desired distance from 5 to 20 inches by changing the sprockets. Land prepared in this way as soon as harvest is over is worked in one operation--lister furrows formed and dams put in..."

Migratory
Labor Needs

California agriculture demands an annual seasonal labor need of 22,500,000 man days, with the maximum need coming in the months of August, September and October, according to a two-year study of the farm labor situation just completed by Dr. R. L. Adams, professor of farm management in the University of California. Expressed in terms of individuals, the state needs 59,000 transient or migratory workers in the months of November to April, 100,000 from May to July and 134,000 from August to October. The peak month is September, when 144,700 such workers are needed. It was pointed out, however, that less than 48,000 workers can be given year-round employment because of the varying nature of the tasks and the widely separated areas offering employment. (California Cultivator, September 11.)

Sudan Grass "Many samples of Sudan grass were tested by means of
Chemical Test the modified Truog-Boyd chemical test to detect traces
 of prussic acid this summer and about a fourth of the
specimens sent in were found dangerous for pasture purposes, according
to findings at the agricultural experiment station," says an editorial
in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer (September 11). "The new test was
developed to protect growers from unnecessary loss of valuable cattle and
to eliminate a hazard from an otherwise splendid summer forage plant...
The new modified test in Wisconsin is of immediate help to hundreds of
farmers who may have doubts about using their Sudan grass safely. It is
one of the most helpful and practical emergency steps taken by our experi-
ment station in recent years..."

Western Oregon Farmer (September 16) reports that five west-
Weed War ern states--Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and
 Wyoming--have formed the Western States Weed Control Board,
"which will seek membership among research, educational and regulatory
agencies as well as farm and civic organizations in an attempt to cor-
relate anti-weed work in the West and to combine on effective weed pro-
grams and state and federal legislation. Among its aims are to develop
and encourage needed state and national legislation by providing accu-
rate information, to conduct educational work on weed prevention and
control and encourage regulation through both weed and seed laws; to
encourage noxious weed research by universities, colleges and depart-
ments of agriculture and introduction of weed courses in schools and
colleges, and to improve cooperation between states in weed control work..."

National One of America's most novel meeting grounds, where
Seashore subtropical wild life rubs wings with visitors from the
 Arctic, will become the newest link in the national chain
of parks through recent legislation to establish Cape Hatteras National
Seashore, says a press report. The long barrier islands of the North
Carolina coast, which inclose Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds are heredi-
tary rendezvous and stopover stations for both southern and far northern
birds. Loons, geese, ducks, whistling swans, dovekies, terns, egrets,
herons and bitterns are among 139 species of birds already observed in
the Cape Hatteras region in the course of preliminary studies. Orni-
thologists predict the addition of other species to the list as inves-
tigations are continued in the area which is admirably suited to the
requirements of a great host of waterfowl and shore birds. (New York
Times.)

Texas Grape- From nothing up to a \$75,000 industry in four years
fruit Juice is the spectacular jump made by Texas canners specializing
 in canned grapefruit juice. In the 1933-34 season, three
plants began canning grapefruit juice by the new methods demonstrated by
the U.S. Citrus Products Station, Weslaco, Texas (field station of the
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils). In the 1936-37 season there were 27
plants, which spent close to \$750,000 for 2,563,000 boxes of fruit. The
Texas laboratory demonstrated to the canners its new methods of reaming,
screening, de-aerating, flash pasteurization and rapid cooling and
showed that a much better juice could be produced which would keep its
fine flavor for two years. (Fruit Products Journal, September.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-19.25; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.25; vealers good and choice 11.50-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1.D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr. Minneap. $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 97-101; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 102-111; No. 2 Hard/Winter* K.C. $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $111\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wn. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{1}{8}$ -79 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $98\frac{1}{2}$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 96; No. 3, Chi. 105-113; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 $\frac{3}{8}$ -30 $\frac{3}{8}$; K. C. 31- $32\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $33\frac{1}{4}$ - $33\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 79-84; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203-212.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers 95¢-\$1.20 in the East; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago; few 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 77¢-\$1.02 f.o.b. Rochester, Mid-western stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 60¢-85¢; Wealthys 50¢-75¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 8.56 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.98 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 8.69 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S. Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 60

Section 1

September 24, 1937

BREAD PRICES INCREASE

Government economists protested against the increased bread prices yesterday, declaring the boosts had added \$50,000,000 a year to the public's food bill, according to the Associated Press. D. E. Montgomery, consumers counsel of the AAA, contended that the increase had been made "in spite of relatively low wholesale prices of bread ingredients." He said that a survey of retail bread prices in fifty-one cities showed the pound loaf was half a cent higher on August 17 than a year ago and was at the highest level in seven years.

COTTON GINNING

Government reports showed yesterday this year's large cotton crop was being picked and ginned at a near-record pace. The Census Bureau announced 4,266,617 running bales had been ginned prior to September 16. This is the largest total for the date, with one exception, in the thirteen years records have been compiled. (A.P.)

COLOR MOVIES IN SCIENCE

For the first time in medical history colored motion pictures have been successfully taken of a living blood stream, it was disclosed yesterday as the Biological Photographic Association began its annual meeting at Rochester. The motion pictures were presented at the evening program and emphasized the importance of colored photography, described as practically perfected, to scientific photographers, particularly those connected with hospitals and medical research laboratories. The pictures were prepared under the direction of Dr. Stafford L. Warren of Strong Memorial Hospital. (New York Times.)

EGG-LAYING RECORD

World's egg-laying records were beaten in the seventh Maine contest of fifty-one weeks which ended day before yesterday, says an Augusta report by the Associated Press. H. M. Tucker of the State Department of Agriculture announced that the former record for a pen of California Barred Plymouth Rocks of 2,848 eggs, scoring 2,889 points, was beaten by a pen from Wrentham, Mass., with 2,963 eggs and 3,010 points.

Cosmic Radiation and Mutation Victor Jollos, University of Wisconsin, reports in Genetics (September) on "Some Attempts to Test the Role of Cosmic Radiation in the Production of Mutations in *Drosophila Melanogaster*". The data reported indicated "that higher frequencies of cosmic radiation produce a higher mutability." A summary says in part: "A statistically significant increase in the percentage of visible as well as of lethal and semilethal sex-linked mutations was found following exposure to high latitude conditions for 24, 40 or 44 days in July-August 1936. Similar exposure for 28 days in September 1936 was found ineffective. The frequencies of cosmic radiation on top of Pikes Peak are on the average five times higher than those at Wisconsin altitude...The 'seasonal' differences in the results may be due to the action of higher frequencies of cosmic radiation in July-August, especially as the cultures were kept during this period in a metallic environment which seems likely to favor outbursts of secondary rays. This hypothetical explanation will be tested by further experiments."

Articles Two abstracted articles in Farmer's Digest (October) are Otato (meal or flour from potatoes) from Western Farm Life; and Cow Testing in Denmark from Hoard's Dairyman.

Wisley Fruit Trials The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, July) reporting on commercial fruit trials at Wisley last year says that "The American varieties (of strawberries) on trial, viz: Corvallis, Red Heart, Ettersberg 121, Clark and Marshall fruited for the first time, and two of them promise well. Those are Corvallis and Marshall. The former is a very vigorous grower and if its vigor is maintained will possibly become of commercial value. It is a late variety, the fruit is medium sized, round to conical, juicy but without outstanding flavor and perhaps more suited for preserving than for dessert. Marshall is an early strawberry, of moderate vigor; the flavor is good but the color is unattractive dark red. Ettersburg 121 is largely grown in America for preserving, but the stock at Wisley has been found to be mixed and until it is rogued comment must be reserved. The variety Clark was so badly infected with disease that it has been destroyed and Red Heart did not crop sufficiently for a preliminary report to be made on its fruiting habit. All these American varieties, with the exception of Clark, will be tested further."

Farmers' Lung Disease A new kind of lung disease resembling tuberculosis, which attacks only farmers, was reported to the International Congress of Radiology. An English physician, Dr. Richard Fawcitt, declared that the ailment, which is caused by breathing mold from hay or grain into the lungs, is similar to silicosis in the lungs of miners and stonecutters. Apparently, he said, many farmers in the United States and other countries have the disease, but it has heretofore been diagnosed as tuberculosis or asthma. Signs of the disease are difficult or labored breathing, progressive inability to work, coughing, slight fever and tubercular signs though no sign of tuberculosis germ can be found. Treatment is comparatively simple, consisting of administration of potassium iodide and vaccines. (A.P.)

Mechanization in U.S.S.R.

"Recent years have witnessed a very rapid increase in the mechanization of Soviet agriculture," reports Walter Duranty in a Moscow report to the New York Times.

"Take as a single example that whereas there were 32,000 harvesting combines working two years ago, they had risen by August 1 of this year to 121,000, which are scheduled to reap more than 42 percent of the current grain crop. There has been a similar increase in tractors, which now total 350,000 machines in active use, although many are obsolescent... There is steady progress because the nation-wide average, which was under 200 acres per machine per month in 1932, now approximates 900 acres... Much is being done by industrial Stakhanoffists and mechanical students, who are making a habit of spending their vacations at tractor stations. Today there are upward of 4,000 of such stations... Since 1933 the total number of tractors has increased sixfold and the big caterpillar tractors eightfold in the country, which is now 99 percent 'socialized' agriculturally, with 92 percent of the peasantry enrolled in collective farms."

Rhubarb Leaves Not for Food

"Because rhubarb sauce and rhubarb pie are frequent articles in the American diet, the use of the leaf blades for greens has frequently been suggested," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (September 18). "J. H. Beattie (Bureau of Plant Industry) states that numerous cases of more or less serious illness and some fatalities have been reported in Europe and North America from the use of rhubarb leaves. The rhubarb leaf blades were eaten boiled in the belief that they were substitutes for the common greens. A fatal case of poisoning following the ingestion of rhubarb leaves was reported in the Journal, August 23, 1919, which additional correspondence appeared in the issues of September 20 and October 11, 1919. Beattie states that 'owing to the high content of oxalic acid and its soluble salts found in rhubarb leaves it is recommended that they be left entirely alone and not used under any circumstances as food. In the stalks, however, the oxalic acid is present in smaller amount and largely in insoluble form, and for this reason is harmless.'"

Rammed Earth Houses

Rammed earth houses built nearly twelve months ago by the Resettlement Administration in an attempt to develop a low-cost dwelling in rural areas show little or no signs of deterioration, says a Birmingham report by the Associated Press. Seven of the 75 houses in the Gardendale project, 13 miles from Birmingham, are of rammed earth. Six of the experimental houses are occupied. The dirt for the dwellings was scooped up on the project and tamped into walls about 17 inches thick. All are one story and contain a combination living and dining room, kitchen bath and three bedrooms. The roofs are flat, built up with gravel, felt and tar on a sheathing basis. French doors, reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling, admit light into each room.

"Safety Test Tube"

Highway safety methods tested in Pennsylvania's new "Safety Test Tube" shortly will be extended to all highways throughout the state, Secretary of Revenue J. Griffith Boardman said recently. A subcommittee of the Highway Safety Council has selected the Harrisburg-Lancaster-York triangle as the best test tube or "proving grounds" for trying out every known means to increase safety of the highways. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

September 23. -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-19.25; cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; vealers good and choice 12.00-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 124 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 123 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -101 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 113-114 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 113; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{5}{8}$ -79 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 99-102; Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 98; No. 3, Chi. 110-115; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 29 $\frac{7}{8}$ -30 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 32-33; St. Louis 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 83-86; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 77-82; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-212.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.20 in city markets; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stocked 85¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40¢-55¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.50 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock \$1-\$1.15 in consuming centers. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples 60¢-85¢; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 8.41 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.98 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 8.54 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 8.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S. Daises, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 61

Section 1

September 27, 1937

COTTON SUBSIDY ADVOCATED

A federal subsidy for cotton growers was advocated Saturday by Col. Lawrence Westbrook, special investigator for the Senate Committee on Agriculture, says a Memphis report in the New York Times. He predicted that new legislation to aid the cotton grower would be based on one of two major principles, the subsidy or crop control. He criticized crop restriction on various grounds, stressing in particular the loss of jobs for cotton field workers which would result from drastic restriction.

CORN TRADING SUSPENDED

Trading in September corn was suspended by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade before the opening of the market Saturday. The order was voted to end the technical corner resulting from the inability of shorts to obtain corn to deliver in accordance with their contracts. The shortage of supplies had sent the price of September corn to a premium of 36 1/2 cents over corn on the October delivery. The exchange set a price of \$1.10 1/2 a bushel for settlement of outstanding contracts. Losses of more than \$500,000 are faced by shorts, it is estimated. (Press.)

FEDERAL RESERVE

As another step in its broad policy of maintaining an easy money market and encouraging commercial banks to make loans to accelerate business expansion, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System yesterday issued a general revision, effective October 1, of its regulations covering discounts and advances by the Federal Reserve for member banks. The move came when there was concern in some quarters over the possibility of a recession of business activity, a threat believed to be one of the factors contributing to the recent sharp decline of values on the stock exchanges. (Press.)

PAN-AMERICAN TRADE PROGRESS

Despite the progress made by Germany in gaining South American trade during its drive of recent years, the United States is now in a better position with respect to South American trade than any of the four leading contenders in the international trade race, which shows little signs of abating, says Howard J. Trueblood, in an analysis called "Trade Rivalries in Latin America," made public yesterday, in the Reports of the Foreign Policy Association. (Press.)

Department of Agriculture In closing his radio talk, given September 22 in the Cabinet series, sponsored by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Secretary Wallace said: "Looking toward the future, I believe there will emerge an agricultural program behind which all farmers and all city people truly interested in the General Welfare can stand, and that it will include these seven points:

"First, farmers should have a fair share in the national income; that is, a share which will give the average farmer as much purchasing power relative to the average non-farmer as was the case during the 50 years before the World War.

"Second, the welfare of all farmers, and of city people as well, demands that the wide fluctuations in supply and price of the major crops be evened out as much as possible by the use of the ever-normal granary and crop insurance.

"Third, the people who live on the land must have security of tenure, for their own sake, for the sake of the land, and for the sake of our civilization.

"Fourth, the soil must be used properly, to meet the needs of the present generation, and at the same time be conserved for the sake of future farmers and future city people.

"Fifth, farmers through sound cooperatives must come into control of those marketing, processing, purchasing and service functions for which they are capable of displaying superior business efficiency.

"Sixth, family-sized farms should be favored by the federal rules of the game having to do with benefit payments and similar aids to rural income.

"Seventh, federal and state funds must continue to be spent to promote agricultural research and farm efficiency, for only by applying the results of scientific research, can agriculture meet the demands of a large city population and at the same time husband our natural resources.

"Around these seven points a new Department of Agriculture is being built. Up to 1933 the Department of Agriculture was first of all a research and educational agency. The Acts of Congress adopted since 1933 have required the Department to carry research into action. The new Department of Agriculture furnishes machinery which the farmers of the United States, township by township, county by county, State by State, can use effectively and continuously to serve the welfare of agriculture as a whole and the Nation as a whole. Through the new Department of Agriculture it is possible for farmers to build economic democracy through their township and county committees. This they are doing. But the work of the new Department must steadily be built upon the research and educational work of the old Department. The whole Department of Agriculture, old and new, must express itself continuously in terms of action which will best conserve the soil, feed the cities, and build a farm civilization which will forever serve as the foundation of democracy."

Magnesium Sulphate as Insecticide Neale F. Howard, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, says in a letter to Science (September 24): "A recent article in Science (85, 1937) would indicate 'that $MgSO_4$ used as a spray, in the proper concentration, constitutes an effective control for the Mexican bean beetle (*Epilachna varivestis* Muls.).' About 10 years ago a report became current that magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (Epsom salt) was satisfactory for the control of the Mexican bean beetle, and large quantities of it were sold in several southern states...Recently this material was tested by R. A. Fulton in the Columbus, Ohio, laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. When bean foliage was treated with dosages 100 times as great as the dosage of calcium arsenate which is fatal to the larvae of the Mexican bean beetle, no effects on larvae placed on the foliage could be detected. The larvae fed on the treated foliage, consumed as much leaf area as the larvae placed on untreated foliage and molted successfully...One entomologist suggested that the reason some growers believed that benefits had resulted was that the larvae which were devouring the plants pupated shortly after the spraying, and that when observations were made the quiescent pupae only were present. The growers, not being familiar with the biology of the insect, decided that the treatment had killed them, since they were unable to move."

Bituminous Road Conference "Development of the bituminous road in the country west of the Mississippi has been one of the notable phenomena of modern roadbuilding," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (September 23). Faced with large mileages and small income, the highway departments of the plains and the mountain states have had to focus study on road types that would serve automotive transport well with a thin spread of construction and maintenance funds. They turned to the road and plant mix of local aggregates with asphalt, also a native product, first for surfaces and recently for foundation courses...For three years the Montana Bituminous Conference, whose latest proceedings are reported in this issue, has been the clearing house where research and practices have been prescribed and passed in judgment..."

Contour Farming The Northwestern Miller (September 22) contains an item on a Kansas cooperator of the Soil Conservation Service. "About 20 acres of a 160-acre wheat field were contour listed on May 15, 1936. The ridges were worked down a month later, and weeds were controlled during the summer with a one-way disc and spring-tooth harrow used on the contour. Wheat was drilled before September 15. The other 140 acres of the wheat field were summer fallowed in the same manner, but no operations were on the contour. Wheat also was drilled on this area before September 15. The contour-tilled field yielded 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. The straight-row tilled field produced wheat only in the low spots where excessive moisture was available from runoff water. Only about 25 percent of the field was harvested with a yield of 6 bushels to the acre...Fred J. Skyes, manager of the Soil Conservation Service project at Liberal, Kansas, points out that Lewis probably would have obtained even better results had grain sorghums been planted."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.25-19.25; Cows good 7.50-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; vealers good and choice 12.00-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.60. Feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 122 7/8-126 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 121 7/8-124 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 95 7/8-99 7/8; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 100 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 112-115 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 76 5/8-78 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 94-96; Chi. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113; St. Louis 95; No. 3, Chi. 104-110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 31-32 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 82-85; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 77-82; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-214.

New Jersey sacked cobbler potatoes 75¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers 95¢-\$1.20 in city markets; 50¢-53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock 90¢-95¢ carlot sales in Chicago 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; sacked per ton \$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.40 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 65-85¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 23 points from the previous close to 8.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.94 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 8.33 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 8.29 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S. Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York, (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 62

Section 1

September 28, 1937

UNEMPLOYMENT Plans for the census of unemployed and partially
CENSUS PLANS employed persons in the United States got definitely under way yesterday when representatives of industry, labor, agriculture and the government gave their full approval to the program submitted to them by John D. Biggers, the Administrator of the Census. Mr. Biggers announced that questionnaires would be distributed to about 31,000,000 families by the Postoffice Department on November 16 and 17. (Press.)

FTC DEFINES For the first time since rayon entered the shops of
RAYON the country, the Federal Government has defined this product and, in cooperation with the rayon trade, has prescribed rules of fair trade practice which should go far to end the confusion resulting from the multiplicity of names by which rayon is described. The Federal Trade Commission made public yesterday tentative trade practice rules for the rayon industry. (Press.)

ELECTRIC ENERGY The Committee of Utility Executives, official representatives of the private utility industry of the
SOURCES. United States, issued yesterday a booklet containing quotations from the report of the President's National Resources Committee to prove that steam was a cheaper and more desirable source of electrical energy than water power. In effect, the purport of the utility committee's publication is to announce that the Administration cannot fulfill its affirmed objective of providing cheap power because the cheapest power is steam power, which the Constitution forbids the Federal Government from selling to the consuming public. (New York Times.)

NICARAGUAN A Managua, Nicaragua, cable to the New York Times
LOCUST BONUS says the government, in its warfare against locusts, which destroyed the greater part of the country's cotton, corn and bean crop, yesterday began paying a bonus of 30 cents for a 5-gallon tin filled with the insects. Nicaragua recently passed a law providing for a package tax on all imported merchandise, the proceeds to be used to combat the locust plague.

Consumer Information Margaret Dana, author of "Open Your Furse and Shut Your Eyes" in Atlantic (October) says in part: "Surely what a consumer wants and needs is no more or less than what the professional buyer demands--specific information in terms mutually understood and authoritative. There are an infinite number of terms open to^{as} infinite a number of interpretations; there are 'special pleaders' in industry who have reason to prefer one interpretation, though aware that consumers assume another. Specifications wipe out such Jekyll-and-Hyde words...They say that manufacturers hesitate to set up standards for their products because of the costly burden involved in properly policing all stages of the work to produce accurate results. That the Bureau of Standards and various associations and laboratories have proved repeatedly that standards, once installed, actually cut the cost of production is usually ignored."

Wild Game Department A department of wild game has been established in the School of Agriculture of the A. & M. College of Texas. It will be under the direction of Dr. Walter P. Taylor, senior biologist of the Biological Survey, who is in charge of the co-operative research unit established under the auspices of the Bureau of Biological Survey, the American Wildlife Institute and the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. Dr. W. B. Davis, who has had experience in wildlife work in Idaho, Washington and California, has been made a professor in the new department. (September 24.)

Civil Service Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: unassembled, principal animal husbandman, \$5,600, Bureau of Animal Industry. Applications to be on file by (a) October 25, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) October 28, if received from the following states--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

National Wealth The leading article in Harper (October) is a copyright one by David Cushman Coyle, "Balance What Budget?" One paragraph says: "A few tentative estimates of the national wealth have been made, but they are in dollar values alone. According to the standard methods of accounting, as farm land is washed away, the remaining land goes up so fast in price as to show an increase in the total value. The less we have, the richer we are. That sort of a balance sheet has its uses in theoretical economics, but it tells us nothing about how our grandchildren are going to get food to eat. When we turn from the cloud castles of financial value to the realities of material wealth we can see at a glance that a part of our so-called national income is not really income at all, but only the dissipation of the national heritage. But how much? No answer. What needs to be done to stop this waste? No answer. What would it cost? No answer. Just how much of the pleasant fruits of modern science can we really afford to enjoy after we have provided for real maintenance of the national plant and personnel? No answer. We have not only failed to balance the national budget; we have never made a national budget. We cannot expect to get far toward balancing the books until we have some books."

Vanishing
Wildlife

Dr. Albert M. Reese, professor of zoology, West Virginia University, writing in the Scientific Monthly (October) on "The Destruction of 'Vermin'", says that "we hear and read a great deal about 'our vanishing wildlife,' but it is doubtful if the average reader realizes the part played in the vanishing process by the so-called 'vermin or predator control' campaigns that are sweeping the country. The term 'vermin' is applied, chiefly by sportsmen and dealers in sportsmen's supplies, to those animals, without regard to their beauty, interest or value, which are supposed to be harmful to the few species that the sportsman himself wants to kill." Asking "What can be done to stop the slaughter?" he says: "Perhaps the public will have to be educated until it can force the passage of necessary legislation..."

Testing
Laboratories

A report in Editor & Publisher (September 25) on the recent Boston Conference on Distribution says: "In a speech on 'Standards for Consumer Goods' Jules LaBarthe, Jr., of the Mellon Institute, made it a point to emphasize his feelings about the abuse of testing laboratories through advertising. 'The technical man in the store laboratory should be the consumer's champion. The misuse of a testing laboratory as a publicity gag cannot be condemned too strongly. It is a prostitution of science and a betrayal of the public confidence. Retailers will do well to remember that laboratories are to find facts and not to foment adjectives,' he said..."

N.C. Farm
Program

"A new method of farm program-planning is being established in North Carolina in an endeavor to give agriculture a system of skilled management similar to that which has enabled American industry to lead the world," says Robert L. Kluttz in the Raleigh News & Observer (September 20). "...Every phase of farming, including crop production, soil conservation, living at home, and marketing problems, will be covered in the development of a well integrated yet flexible program, said Julian E. Mann, State College economist in extension studies. An effort will be made to work out for each community the type of agriculture to which it is best suited and which it needs to place its farming industry on a sound, profitable basis...Farmers will be encouraged to adapt the program to their individual farms, while state and national markets will be studied to determine what cash crops, and how much, should be produced to supply the demand at a price fair to consumer and producer. The program, sponsored by the state college Extension Service and Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will be administered locally by county committees composed of leading farmers..."

Mortgage
Loans

The Farm Credit Administration wrote "paid in full" on 25,113 farmers' mortgages during the 12 months ended September 1, or an increase of more than 60 percent over the preceding 12 months, according to Governor Myers. The amount of such payments in the 12 months to September 1 was \$44,715,769, of which \$26,402,611 represented first mortgage loans paid in full by 11,925 federal land bank borrowers and \$18,313,158 by 13,188 farmers with land bank commissioner loans. (FCA, 9-6.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

(September 27)

Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-19.25; cows good 7.25-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 12.00-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.65; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $126\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 96-100; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 101-110; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 109-111 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 113-115 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ -79 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97; No. 3, Chi. 109-111; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$; K. C. 31-32 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-85; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 77-82; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210-221.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 95¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 80¢-\$1.15 in city markets; 75¢ f.o.b. Northern & Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; sacked per ton \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type 50¢ in Chicago; bulk per ton \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.35 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, 65¢-75¢; Wealthys 50¢-75¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 60¢-75¢ in Chicago; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 8.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.14 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 8.47 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 8.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American chesse at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S. Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 63 Section 1 September 29, 1937

U.S.S.R. FARM SABOTAGE A Moscow report by the Associated Press says thirty-one persons were reported condemned to death as agricultural "wreckers" yesterday in Russia's drive against sabotage. Four in Moscow province and four in the Azov, Black Sea, region were ordered executed for infesting grain with weevils. In Siberia eight were sentenced for grain spoilage. Eight more in Leningrad and seven in Karelia also were condemned.

PEANUT PRICES A Camilla (Georgia) report by the Associated Press says Spanish peanuts sold as low as \$55 a ton and runner peanuts at \$50 yesterday as growers awaited word from Washington on the federal price setting plan. Manager Roy Parrish of the Georgia, Florida, Alabama Peanut Association said it had been assured by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that the program would be announced as soon as details can be worked out and approved.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL OFFERING A Melbourne wireless to the New York Times says 2,200 wool growers are curtailing their offerings at the auction sales owing to their disinclination to accept current prices. Nineteen thousand three hundred bales will be catalogued next week. Since the first sales in Sydney this season the relatively high values caused by a special demand for fulfilling urgent orders were not fully upheld but the current rates are remunerative and higher than at any similar period since last Septennium. Yesterday's top price for merino was 24 pence.

SWEDISH COOPERATIVES The cooperative movement in Sweden has encouraged the development of voluntary chains and has no intention of attempting to force capitalistic enterprise out of existence, Anders Hedberg, secretary for international questions of the Cooperative Union of Sweden, declared yesterday. The interest of cooperatives lies only in "rationalizing prices," he asserted, and admitted that development of voluntary chains might make the work of the cooperatives more difficult. "We are not an end in itself and anything that has the effect of getting prices down to levels that do not permit exploitation has our sanction," he explained. (New York Times.)

Disease- Keith C. Barrons, Alabama Polytechnic Institute,
Resistant writes in Seed World (September 24) on cataloguing dis-
Varieties ease-resistant varieties. He says the success of new
resistant varieties of flowers and vegetables "depends
on accurate advertising as well as advertising volume. By accurate ad-
vertising is meant that all catalog descriptions and other publicity
should state clearly and specifically to which disease or diseases the
variety in question is resistant." Discussing wilt-resistant tomatoes,
he says: "Wilt-resistant tomatoes have come in for more than their share
of inaccurate catalog descriptions. The variety Marglobe is resistant
but not immune to Fusarium wilt and nailhead rust which are but two of
the many tomato diseases. This variety is probably just as susceptible
to mosaic, bacterial wilt, southern blight, root knot and other tomato
diseases as any other strain. Yet one of the leading seed catalogs says
Marglobe is 'practically immune from the many tomato diseases.' Another
states that Marglobe is a rust-resisting variety, but makes no mention
of wilt. Nailhead rust should certainly be specified when discussing
this variety inasmuch as this disease, caused by *Alternaria solani*, is
so different from the ordinary leaf rusts of plants...Another seedsman
says the Marglobe is 'resistant to blight, nailhead rust and Fusarium
wilt.' This statement is not only misleading, it is false. The breed-
ers of Marglobe never claimed the variety to be resistant to blight, un-
less 'early blight' is used to indicate the *Alternaria* disease. There
are at least two other tomato 'blights' caused by different fungi and
if Marglobe did resist one of them the specific disease should be men-
tioned."

Greenbelt Hector Lazo, vice president of the Cooperative Food
Cooperative Distributors of America recently urged his organization
to look with tolerance upon the Greenbelt experiment spon-
sored by the Farm Security Administration and the Consumer Distribution
Corporation because it was certain to prove the following two things:
(1) that in order to survive the functions which are now performed by
private business will have to be performed there; (2) that if they are
to successfully compete with private business they will have to afford
business efficiency and business management at least as good as private
business could afford, otherwise competition will drive them out. "On
the other hand," Mr. Lazo said, "it is quite possible that the experi-
ment, which certainly does not threaten efficient business, may teach us
certain things in the way of increasing competitive efficiency for our
own establishments. If so, they might even turn out to be a blessing in
disguise. We are convinced that the efficient merchant need fear noth-
ing from consumer cooperatives that are financed and managed by the con-
sumers themselves." (N.Y. Herald-Tribune, Sept. 25.)

Beavers in Ninety-six beavers, imported into Pennsylvania where
Pennsylvania they had been extinct, have multiplied to well over 15,000,
according to the last beaver
count. The 96 animals were brought in between 1917 and 1924; no beavers
had been found in Pennsylvania for the 70 years prior to 1917. Now that
trapping is permitted, the annual take ranges upward of 6,500 beavers
worth more than \$20,000. (Science Service.)

Standardized Weather Maps Standardized maps for showing the world's weather were urged before an international meteorological meeting at Salzburg, Austria, by Dr. W. R. Gregg, chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau, says Science News Letter (September 25). Dr. Gregg is president of the Commission on Projections for Meteorological Maps. Dr. Gregg pointed to an analogy between map projections and standard time zoning. Along only one meridian of longitude in any particular time zone do solar time and standard time agree. Elsewhere, time is falsified. But the practical benefits more than offset the disadvantages of such falsification. Similarly, any projection of the spherical surface of the earth on a flat map is correct along only one parallel of latitude. Dr. Gregg and his colleagues of the commission recommend that the thirtieth and sixtieth parallels of latitude be adopted by all nations as projection bases for their weather maps. Standard reduction scales were also recommended.

Preserving Bread by Freezing Business Week (September 25) in an item on freezing bread to preserve its freshness, reports that the "latest notable effort is that of a Dutch baking firm which is used as a case study by H. J. Onnes of Rotterdam in the forthcoming issue of Food Industries...The firm succeeded in preserving the freshness of the bread for long periods--up to two weeks, in one test. Describing the process, Mr. Onnes lists these steps: first, cool the bread naturally for three hours (to about 95 deg. F.), then place in the vault which has been cooled to -13 deg. F. Cover layers of loaves with fine-crushed solid carbon dioxide. Continue refrigerating system until vault temperature is -4 deg. F...The Dutch firm is not using this method commercially, because of its cost. But its contribution to the science of food preservation probably will interest American bakers."

Cannibalism in Poultry Two workers of the Western Washington Experiment Station are authors of "The Cannibalism Preventing Properties of Oats" in Poultry Science (September). They say in summary: "Oats fed as the sole cereal in a ration for growing and laying pullets consistently and significantly reduced cannibalism below that experienced on rations containing corn as the sole cereal. The four trials (at the station) were conducted in four different years with different lots of feed each year. The growth value of the grain as determined at eight weeks showed oats first in every comparison followed by corn, wheat and barley, respectively. The body weight at first egg was in the same order although the corn-fed birds were heaviest at 24 weeks of age."

Soil Testing Progress "The practice of testing the fertility of soils by means of rapid chemical methods is becoming more general," says an editorial in Better Crops With Plant Food (Aug.-Sept.). "Service laboratories for soil testing on a large scale are being provided by agricultural experiment stations. Many agricultural teachers and county agents are making extensive use of the tests. Private laboratories are being set up for soil testing on a commercial basis. A number of fertilizer companies have provided central laboratories and many fertilizer salesmen are making use of the tests in the field..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 28, Livestock at Chicago, (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-19.25; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-12.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.85-12.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.60. Feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 124 5/8-127 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 123 5/8-126 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 97 5/8-101 5/8; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 102 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110 1/4-112 1/4; Chi. 114 1/2-116 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 112 1/2-113; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 94; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 78-80; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 84-90 1/2; No. 3, Chi. 105-108 1/2 (actual sale); No. 3 white oats, K.C. 31-32 1/2; Chi. 32 1/4-33 1/4; St. Louis 32-32 1/2; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-84; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 76-81; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 212-223.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 95¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 80¢-\$1.20 in city markets. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock 70¢ in Cincinnati; bulk per ton \$13-\$16 f.o.b. Racine, and nearby points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.35 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 60-75¢; Wealthys 50¢-65¢ and McIntosh 75¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 8.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.24 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 8.51 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S.Daisies, 19-19 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-30 1/2 cents; Standards, 25 1/2-26 1/2 cents; Firsts, 23 1/2-24 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 30, 1937

FARM PARITY INCOME Parity income for the country's farmers remains the unchanged agricultural goal of the Administration, Secretary Wallace stated yesterday, adding that he would go into the subject in detail at the meeting of cotton farmers in Memphis on Friday. He said there was considerable "misunderstanding" that needs "clarification". Parity prices, Mr. Wallace explained, are merely a convenient legislative means toward the end of parity income. The ultimate aim of any agricultural program this Administration may adopt is to obtain for the individual farmer the same per capita share of the national income as did the individual farmer before the World War. (New York Times.)

GRANGE HEAD ON TAXES Louis J. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, in an address yesterday at the New Jersey State Fair, advocated amending of the Constitution to make all public employees, including judiciary, subject to income taxes. "The largest mortgage on farms and industries of New Jersey was not placed there by banks or insurance companies," he said. "It is the state and national debt, which now stands at the all-time high of more than \$414 for each man, woman and child in the nation. The Grange recommends broadening the base of taxation, compelling all to pay their share of the cost of government." (New York Times.)

CALIFORNIA WALNUT CROP A Los Angeles report by the Associated Press says the California Walnut Growers Association, paramount marketers of walnuts throughout the country, faced with an immense surplus in its 1937 crop, has reduced prices 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents a pound below last year's figures. Carlyle Thorpe, general manager for the association, said this year's crop will break all records for size, being estimated at 102,500,000 pounds, 13 percent larger than the previous largest crop.

FARM MEETING Plans for a conference of southern Congressmen with President Roosevelt with a view to increasing the returns to farmers from cotton and cottonseed were laid yesterday by the Alabama delegation, summoned by Senator Bankhead, says a Birmingham report by the Associated Press.

No Static Definite proof that there is no such thing as a
Species in stationary species has been secured at Amherst (Mass.)
Nature by two Amherst College scientists, Science Service re-
 ports. Experiments conducted by Prof. Harold H. Plough
and George P. Child are claimed to demonstrate that a minimum rate of
change occurs under "the most constant environmental conditions." The
studies were carried out on the fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*,
favorite laboratory subject of the geneticist, but Prof. Plough and Mr.
Child have generalized the statement to mean "that there is no such
thing as a static species in nature." Fruit flies in their laboratory
during 15 generations showed changes in structure and in the nature of
their genes, which carry hereditary factors from one generation to the
next, they declare.

Tomato "Massachusetts tomatoes are coming to market like
Wrappings other fruit and vegetable aristocrats, individually
 wrapped and packed in corrugated boxes," says Business
Week (September 25). "They have the brand name 'Vine-Ripened Massachu-
setts Tomatoes' plus the name of the individual grower. Brand and grow-
er's names both appear on the inside of the carton lid when it is thrown
back for display. New York State tomato growers are being advised by
Dr. Hans Platenius of Cornell University's department of vegetable crops
to wax their tomatoes as one way of avoiding the low prices which always
prevail when growers pick every ripe tomato in sight to beat out the
first frost of fall. His advice is to pick them at the 'green mature'
or turning stage, coat them with wax and store them a week at a tempera-
ture of 70 deg. F. If not sold quickly and profitably then, they can
be stored in temperatures from 35 to 45 deg. for upward of six weeks."

Pneumatic Farm Implement News (September 3) contains a report
Tires on of the recent meeting of the Society of Automotive En-
the Farm gineers. R. P. Gaylord, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber
 Company, discussing the most efficient use of rubber
tired tractors for heavy tasks, said: "The major problem with rubber
tired tractors is that of securing traction for heavy jobs such as plow-
ing. There are, we believe, two solutions to the problem. First we
can load down the drive wheels of our rubber tired tractor until we get
enough traction to handle the job. In some instances this is prohibitive
in which case the solution is to lighten the drawbar pull by reducing
the number of bottoms. The other and perhaps more logical solution of
the problem lies in increasing the speed and reducing the drawbar pull
required--thus utilizing the full horsepower and obtaining a greater
amount of work per hour. It means that a steel wheel tractor is a low
speed, high pull machine while the rubber tired tractor is a high speed,
moderate pull tractor. With the trend to light weight tractors this
second alternative seems the answer."

Plant Hunting The October number of the National Geographic Maga-
 zine contains "Peacetime Plant Hunting About Peiping" by
P. H. and J. H. Dorsett, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Safety on the Farm "Contrary to the general impression of the distribution of occupational accidents, agriculture has the largest total of fatalities," says an editorial in the St. Paul Pioneer Press (September 21). "Last year there were 4,500 of these farm deaths, which is one-fourth of the total for all industries in the United States...Of course there is a larger number of persons engaged in farming than in any other one industry. During the National Safety Congress in Kansas City next month, the first farm safety conference of national scope ever planned will be held. The session of agricultural safety will be conducted October 15 at which prominent agricultural leaders and engineers will discuss the problems of accident prevention on the farm. A recent study by the Kansas Board of Health gives valuable information on farm accident fatalities in that state which may have a general application. It was found that 29 percent of the deaths were due to farm machinery, 20 percent to injuries by animals, 12 percent to excessive heat, 9 percent to falls, 8 percent to vehicles and 5 percent to lightning. The remaining 17 percent includes burns, freezing to death and crushing by falling trees. Farm hazards are thus pretty well classified and it should be possible to work out a safety program to cover them all."

Filled Milk Decision "A signal victory was won by the dairy industry when a Pennsylvania court handed down a decision this year declaring the laws of that commonwealth which regulate the manufacture and sale of filled milk are constitutional," says Successful Farming (October). "Attempts had been made to have the laws in question set aside to permit the unlimited sale of this product consisting of skim milk to which has been added coconut oil...The Pennsylvania law does not completely prohibit the sale of this product, but it prohibits the sale in hermetically sealed cans of less than 5 pounds net weight. It also provides that these cans must carry on opposite sides in letters 1/2 inch high, the words 'Unfit for Infants'. This decision is especially welcome after adverse decisions had been handed down by the courts in Michigan, Illinois and Nebraska where the statutes prohibited completely the sale of filled milk..."

Malnutrition Problems The New Statesman and Nation (London, September 4) says editorially: "A year or so ago we commented on the Interim Report of the League of Nations Mixed Committee on Nutrition, which was an exposure of the undernourishment of masses of the people in every country, and a call for prompt and resolute action to combat the evil. The final report of the committee, which has just appeared, is the result of two years' work by a body of agricultural, economic and health experts, and it may fairly claim to be the most authoritative and comprehensive study of the problem that we have yet had. The main facts which it sets out--the wide extent of malnutrition and its evil consequences--are beyond dispute. As to the remedies there may be differences of opinion. But the committee are surely right in insisting that the solution of the problems of poverty and ignorance, of production and distribution, and prices and incomes must be largely the work of national governments. Considerable progress has been made in the more advanced countries; there is none, however, as the statistics show, in which far more strenuous efforts are not needed..."

Sept. 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-19.50; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.00; vealers good and choice 11.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-12.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.60. Feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.50-10.50

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ -128 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ -103 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 110-113 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. St. Louis 113; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 78 1/8-80 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 75-83; St. Louis 100; No. 3, Chi. 105 (old) 100 (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 3/8-30 7/8; K.C. 31-32; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 81-83; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-80; No. 2, Minneap 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ -223 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 46¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 85¢-\$1.15 in city markets. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; 75¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 80-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Domestic Round type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in terminal markets; bulk per ton \$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type 50¢-70¢ in the East; bulk per ton \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.35 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 60¢-75¢; Wealthys 50¢-65¢ and McIntosh 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greening 65¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 8.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.32 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 8.35 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 8.33 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-21 cents; S.Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent;s Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25-26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; First, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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